HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,161—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th Apl.	ARABIA	7908		
7th May	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	6294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7536		
18th "	ORIENTAL	6234	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
BERTHING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NILE	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes steamers, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel to sail on or about the 28th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	28th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY 29th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 1st May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Bombay, 26th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1901.
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	15th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New Yorkin connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1901.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1901.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THIS IS NOT A WAR
THEN
NO USE OF WAITING?

We will give Rs. 2,000 FIRST PRIZE with a view to increase the popularity of our English manufactured goods in this Country.

Total Rs. 5,000

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles :—

	Rs.	As
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS	1	8
QUEEN CHAIN	1	8
LADY'S NECK CHAIN	2	0
ENGLISH LEVER ROUND TIME-PIECE... (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	3	8
ENGLISH LEVER SQUARE TIME-PIECE (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	4	8
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH... (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	7	8

ENORMOUS SAVING.

WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their cheapness but for their durability and reliable timekeeping for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of mainspring, oiling, &c., &c., also we will pay the Postage when sent to us for Repairs.

PRIZE TICKETS issued free of cost up to 7th May, 1904, and the DRAWING will be held on the 14th May, 1904, on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	2,000
1 Do.	"	200
1 Do.	"	100
20 Prizes	" Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	" " 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES,
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

CAVIAR RUSSIAN BLACK
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins,
Do. MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

P. & O.

PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO

AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ITHACA CLOCKS

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

CASH PRICES OR V. P. P.

	Rs. a.
LIFE in A GARRISON TOWN. By Lieut. Bilse	4 8
GREAT GOLFERS, their Methods at a Glance. By George W. Beldam, Illustrated	10 8
THE DIARY OF SIR JOHN MOORE. Edited by Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.B., with Portraits and Maps, 2 Vols.	26 4
THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS of SIBERIA. By Major H.G.C. Swayne, 60 Illustrations	10 15
GREATER RUSSIA. The Continental Empire of the Old World. By W. Gerrace, with Illustrations and Map	7 8
THE BACK BLOCKS of China. A Narrative of Experiences among the Chinese. By R. Logan Jack, Illustrated.	9 3

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R. M. RAILWAY.

COLONEL H. D. OLIVIER, R. E., having RETURNED from furlough, RESUMED CHARGE of the office of Agent with effect from the FORENOON of the 23rd April, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 42 of 1903.

HORMUSJI BOMANJI KHAN of Bombay Parsee inhabitant at present residing at Leipzig in Germany by his constituted Attorney ARDESHIR EDALJI DALAL of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

(1). JOSHI SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE,

and

(2). KAIKHOSRU BURJORJEE CHOKSEY..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Messuages, Buildings, Farm, Gardens, Plantations, Wells, Water-courses, grafted Mango Trees, common Mango Trees, Cocoanut Trees and all other kinds of trees and shrubs standing thereon and the "Varkas" land appertaining to the same, situate in the Khoti Village of Malad, Turf Malad, Taluka and sub-district of Bandora in the District of Thanna containing by admeasurement sixty acres or thereabouts and consisting of three fields called or known as Ohalya, Pahodi and Hap respectively and bearing Dhape numbers 82, 86 and 83 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Manchershah R. Vakil, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 20th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 289 of 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALIANRAIJI of Mathura and JAMNABAI, widow of TRICUM NATHU..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1904, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Bauganga Road or the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay in the registration district of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New Number 16881, and New Survey No. B 7261, and containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Gindhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Shankershet, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3905, and Street Number 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. DINSHAW D. ROMER, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, the 29th day of February, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfor and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of first quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 13 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR—DAKS Reliable, Comfortable. For PHAETONS, LANDAUS, TONGA DAKS or Seat in MAIL TONGAS between MAHABLESHWAR and WATHAR write to and register your order at the GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS, Framji Ardeshir's Sons Office, at Malcompeit, Mahableshwar.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS.—Dynamos or any other Electrical Machineries of whatever size or description will be set right at our Works. A competant Electrician or an Electrical Staff will be sent up-country to set defective Machines or Installations in order at the spot if so required.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. E. L. Barton's Valuable Furniture, Bluthner's Grand Piano, Rifle, English Victoria, Garden, etc. at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, THIS DAY at 1 p.m.

WANTED by Gentleman BOARD and LODGING with distinguished European Family in Healthy new House in Fort, Boarding Houses excluded. Letters to be addressed to No. 332 TATA HOTEL.

WANTED A HOUSE STEWARD, commencing salary of Rs. 10 per mensem with free Board and Quarters—Apply to SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

TO LET, from 1st May, House at Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in occupation of Mr. S. REBSCH. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

WEST AND CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents undertake the following work:—Stevedoring, Tea Agencies, Procuring and Supplying of Good Materials and Provision of all kinds. House and Land Agencies.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last! There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A.-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs, Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofasil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvert, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routs to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, dining-room, drawing-room and ball-room furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized semi grand piano by Bluthner, in very good order, fancy ball dress, English built elegant Victoria in excellent order, Gent's saddle in good order, 10 volumes Chamber's Encyclopedia and other books, bronze and Satsuma curiosities, mahogany screw telescopic dining table, corner cabinets and chiffoniers, almirahs, bedsteads, one bay arab horse going in saddle and harness, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, Indian carpets, wiredproof table and hanging lamps, D B B L 500 bore express rifle by Reilly, rook rifle by Holland and Holland, duck gun by Manton, cartridges, choice garden plants, drawing room palms, etc, the property of E. L. BARTON Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The English Victoria and horse will be sold at 3 p. m.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, below the office of Sir D. M. Petit. Bart on account of the concerned, the following goods consisting of woollen and cotton ladies' and gent's guernseys woollen stockings, silk, woollen and cotton socks, large Turkish bath towels, napkins counterpanes, handkerchieves, pieces of superfine muslin and lawns, cashmere shawls, &c

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Rajan Road, Byculla, behind Messrs Kemp and Co, the valuable and handsome French-polished black, wood and teakwood household furniture, plateware crockery and glass ware, sweet tone cottage piano by Rose & Co. bicycle, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, carpets, &c, the property of Surgeon Captain S RIBEIRO, I. S. M. D.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE

On MONDAY next, the 2nd May, at 3 p m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the property of a military officer consisting of a grand father's chair by Lazarus of Calcutta, carved screens made up-country, hand painted in oil canvas screens, large Cawnpore Dhary made to order, English made washing stands, carved medicine cupboard and ladys chair, Indian art brassware, marble idols ebonywood elephants, Saranpore carved folding teapoy revolving wine stand native swords and shields, door curtains, handsomely carved ebonywood table and stands, a case of plated fruit knives and forks, carved iron stand, travelling writing desk glassware crockery pink tea and coffee cups and saucers, linen punkha fringes, wall and stable ornaments, &c

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, opposite the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, iron framed cottage piano by Rose and Co. real Chubb's iron safe on stand, large English stove, English ice box, revolving top office table, drawing room suit of sofas, and chairs, lined silk tapestry, bedsteads, English double almira, camera, 4 and 5-light gas lamps, table and hanging lamps, a large collection of choice garden plants, pigeons, &c., the property of T. J WARD, esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 8 Marine Lines, next to the 23rd Bombay Rifles Officers Mess, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, glass door almyras, large size drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and washhand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweetoned ebonised cottage piano, by Soundy and Co, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc the property of Captain B. R DAUNT, 121st Pioneers.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS IN THE BELLASIS ROAD AND PAREL ROAD, IN 1ST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs BENNETT & Co will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the site the following valuable building sites for the term of 999 years:—

Plot No.		Area
30 B, 30 C, 3 D	.....	453-33 each square yards.
8	.....	744 square yards.
9	.....	793-28 "
10	.....	718-37 "
11	.....	836-67 "
11 A	.....	760-97 "

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dorab House, Middle Colaba, opposite the Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Dewji Canji and others, rich glass and crockery ware by Treacher, best plateware, drawing room sofas and chairs, glass door almyras, large size cabinets marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet toned upright cottage piano by Marks and Co, LL Musical boxes, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, one Premier gent's bicycle, etc, etc, the property of WALTER PROCTER, Esq, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Green Mansions, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, glass door almyrahs drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, &c., &c., the property of FRANK W CHANTER, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong chesnut country-bred mare, 8 years sound and fast, goes well in saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Mary Church, Bandora Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, drawing sofas, chairs and easychairs, glass door almyras, drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and wash-hand table, first rate pictures and oliographs one handsome sweet toned ebonized cottage piano, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots etc the property of F. HILDEBRITTO, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property in view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—"It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a drying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,00,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Hyderabad Deccan.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	...	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentur Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Mairas, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moulmein City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS— 2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
3 " 4 " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Remittances on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and paid free of charge in the above mentioned Agencies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 52 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,219,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 25.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Conso's	£88 3-16	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	=	do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	=	do
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-4	=	+ 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	25	=	— 1-2
2 months hence	24 15-16	=	— 1-2
Spot in New York	54 1-8	=	— 1 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·12	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·44	=	do
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	=	do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	=	+ 1-8
6 " " "	2 1-2 per cent	=	+ 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	=	+ 1-8
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	=	+ 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 75,000.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 5-8. M.-A. firm.

WHEAT—

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,830,000.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore 31 5-8 A.-M. Sellers easier.
Brown 29 1-2. A.-M. Sellers easier.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold. 30 7-8. M.-J. Sellers easier.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

ARRIVAL—

Steamer Scindia.

FREIGHT—Coals Cardiff to Bombay 9s.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skins sale opened to-day quiet and prices easier. Goat skins 1d. lower.
Goat skins offered 1,536,000
Sheep skins offered 1,222,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·68—14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-4—1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed easier.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·36	7·33	7·30
—18	—19	—19
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·28	7·13	6·38
—19	—20	—18
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·11	6·04	6·02
—17	—17	—17

Receipts at U. S. Ports..... 10,000
Do. last year..... 9,000
Exports to Great Britain..... Nil
Do. do Continent..... 1,000

In New York—

Spot.....	13·75—25
Futures, month of July.....	13·55—33
Do. do. December.....	11·12—20

In New Orleans—

Spot.....	13 7-8 —3-8
Futures, month of July.....	13·39 — 42
Do. do. Oct.....	11·05 — 23
Tone at close.....	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 25th April, 1904 :—

Cotton	17,581 bales.
Wheat	36,771 cwts.
Linseed	28,522 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	52,663 "
Gingellyseed	4,702 "
Poppyseed	17,492 "
Groundnuts	453 "
Castorseed	1,954 "
Rice	3,536 "
Myrabolams	10,280 "
Cottonseed	12,071 "
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	4,342 "
Joowar	3,810 "
Maize	858 "

BOMBAY, APRIL 26.

Exchange—Tone steadier.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 8 do do	170 1-4
Marks 8 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	129
Shanghai 30 do do	176
Japan 30 do do	146

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs. 98-5
1st Settlement 2nd May	" 98-4
2nd do 31st "	" 98 0 to 1

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 10th Mar.	5 do
Bank of Bengal	do 14th April	5 do]
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone dull	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	5	1	0
Rapeseed.—Tone easier.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	12	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0
Yellow Gazerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone declining.			
Ready	5	3	0
Castorseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	19	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi, 91 per cent.	Rs. 23-8
Club, No. 1	Rs. 23 0
Hard Red	Rs. 23-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated bales	5,000
Imports bales	21,000

April-May	May-June.	June-July.
7·38	7·25	7·32
+2	+2	+2
July-Aug.	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct
7·28	7·04	6·40
+2	+2	+2
Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·13	6·00	6·01
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—Our market is quiet with prices about Rs. 2 lower all round. The enquiry is extremely limited and we hear of little doing at Colaba.

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	248	234	227	April 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	256	244	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	256	244	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	254	248	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	247	239 "
Jalgaum do.	...	...	248	240 "
Khandwa do.	...	...	257	... "
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do. do. / Akola do. do.	258	251		
Oomra good staple (M. G)	...	...	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	263	256	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	268	261	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	322	312	310	
Do. (M.G.)	310	...	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.)	277	267	...	"
Do. H.G.)	273	263	...	"
Mutia (M. G.)	258	246	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	283	May 25
Western	...	...	264	"
Surat M. G.	327	317	...	April 30
Dhollera M-G.	279	269		
Do H-G	276	266		do

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2½ per cent Consols	88 3-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-16
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	25

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 0, Hornby Row, Fort, Mr. Eliuljee Nusserwanjee Settna presiding.

The directors in their report for the year ending 31st December 1903 stated that the company had made a profit of Rs. 4,58,540 during the six months ending 30th June 1903 including the balance of the previous six months ended 31st December 1902. From this sum they had declared an ad-interim dividend for the six months ended 30th June 1903 at the rate of Rs. 60 per share which absorbed Rs. 2,10,570. They had also set aside Rs. 1,75,000 for machinery and building depreciation funds, thus leaving the balance of Rs 69,970. The result of the working of the mills for six months ending 31st Decembr 1903 showed a profit of Rs. 4,17,533 including the balance of the previous six months. From this sum the directors had set aside Rs 80,000 to machinery depreciation fund account. From the available balance of Rs. 3,37,533 they recommended the shareholders to sanction the declaration of a dividend for the last six months ended 31st December 1903 at the rate of Rs. 75 per share which would absorb on the 3,009 half shares held by the public the sum of Rs, 2,70,712-2-0 leaving a balance of Rs, 66,821-13-2 to be carried over to the current half year's account. Regarding the dividend on the 440 half shares held by the company about which the share holders were informed in the last report that the matter was referred to counsel for opinion, the directors might mention that counsel having advised that the dividend could not be paid, no dividend had been collected in respect of them, and it was now under their consideration how those shares should be dealt with.

One of the shareholders, Mr. Hakimjee, desired the chairman to throw some more light on the question of the dividend on the 440 half shares held by the company and about which the shareholders were informed in the last report that the matter was referred to counsel for opinion. He also wanted to know whether the looms ordered out by the company were automatic looms and what stock of cotton the company had in hand.

The Chairman replied that the shares in question had first been bought by the company in accordance with their articles of association. But since then change had taken place in legislation which prevented the company from holding the shares. Counsel's opinion had therefore been taken and according to their opinion they could neither pay any dividend on those shares nor could they sell them off. There was no harm if the shares remained on the debit side in their accounts, Even if they were wiped out the accounts would show a deficiency by about five lacs against which they possessed machinery for a like amount. As regards the looms there were only three automatic looms working at the mill. They were on trial and in the event of their proving successful more would be ordered out. As to the stock of cotton on hand he thought it would be better in the interests of the company not to announce it in the meeting. However if a shareholder wished to know it, he was welcome to see it from the company's books.

In reply to another shareholder, Mr. Chinoy, the Chairman explained that the rebate which the Insurance Company were alleged to be desirous of granting from the current month, would be accounted for when received by the company.

On the motion of the Chairman recorded by Mr. Dady N. Dady the report as well as the accounts were passed. A dividend of Rs. 75 per share for the half year ending 31st December 1903 was declared, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit and Mr. Dady N. Dady were re-elected directors and Messrs. B. P. Wadia and N. S. Jamsetjee were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 600 each. Thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

The ordinary general meeting of the share holders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. In the absence of Sir J. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanji Jejeebhoy occupied the chair.

The directors in their annual report stated that owing to the great rise in the price of cotton on account of speculation in American cotton and the low price obtained for yarn on account of the fall in exchange with China, the result of last year's working was far from satisfactory. In view of this the agents had once again generously given up Rs. 43,480-7-10 being two-thirds of the amount of commission due to them. This left the sum of Rs. 55,571-3-6 to the credit of the profit and loss account which they proposed to distribute as follows :—To the payment of a dividend of Rs. 20 per share Rs. 10,860 to the machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 35,000, and to carry forward. Rs. 3,711-3-6.

The report as well as the accounts were passed and payment of a dividend of Rs. 20 per share was sanctioned. Messrs. J. M. Framjee Patel and Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy were re-elected directors. Messrs. N. S. Jamsetjee and N. A. Bomanjee were appointed auditors for the current year. Thanks to the agents and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE COORLA S. AND W. CO., LD.

The thirty-second general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. In the absence of Sir J. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Dadabhoy Merwanji Jejeebhoy occupied the chair.

The report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1903, showed that the company has made a profit of Rs. 133,(20-7-4 including the balance of Rs. 1,003-2-8 brought over from last account. As the price of cotton ruled very high without a proportionate rise in the price of the manufactured articles during the greater part of last year, the margin of profit was very small and therefore with a view to strengthen the position of the company the agents had generously given up Rs. 10,575 3-9 out of their commission as in the past. They proposed to appropriate the profit as follows :—To the payment of a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, Rs 52,000 : to the machinery depreciation fund, Rs. 70,000 ; to the Bonus account Rs. 3,000 ; and to carry forward, Rs. 8,023-7-4 The mill buildings and machinery were insured for Rs. 12,49,400 and stock for Rs. 4,03,600.

The report was received and adopted and a dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared. Messrs. Dadabhoy Merwanjee Jijeebhoy and Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee Patell were re-elected directors, and Mr Nowrojee Ardeshir Bomanjee was appointed auditor for the current year. Thanks were voted to the agents and the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

POTTINGER—April 1, at Hermosa, Teignmouth, Devon the wife of Capt. R. S. Pottinger, Bo, Political Dept., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

RUST—April 16, at 212, Earls Court Road, South Kensington, London, Thomas Alfred Rust, of Allahabad and Mussoorie.

SHORTLAND—April 19, at Anerley, Surrey, Jessie Charlotte, wife of Colonel D V Shortland, Royal Artillery.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

McINTOSH—April 19, at her residence in Benares Cantonment, Mrs H U McIntosh, aged 71 years.

MACNAMARA—April 10, at Jodhpore, accidentally through a fall from the guest house, Captain W C F R Macnamara 113th Infantry, and Assistant Recruiting Officer, Agra.

DUHAN—April 14, at Lucknow, Oudh, after a long and painful sickness, Mary Duhan, relict of the late Edward Montegue Duhan, in her seventy-fifth year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m., High water, 9-16m., 9-27a. Low water, 2-54m. 3-10a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Britannia Mills, meeting of debenture-holders, Oriental Buildings, 4 p. m.
Third Bombay Temperance Conference, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 8-30 p. m.

THE PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—The People's Free Reading Room and Library was closed on Monday out of respect to the late Mr. Kakhusroo Naorojee Kabrajee.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.—There will be no band at W. B. Green and Co's Restaurant to-night.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 5 30 p. m. Paper to be read, "Ethnographical Notes on the Muhammadan Castes of Bengal," by Mr. Moulvi Abdul Wali, Ranchi, Bengal.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s. s. Umkuzi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day.—Mails for Aden and Berbera per R. I. M. S. Clive will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per extra s. s. Vindobona will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

THROWING STONES AT A HOSPITAL.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Jebb charged Alexander Timothy and David James, both Christians aged twenty four and twenty five respectively with doing a rash and negligent act. Mr. Mistry, pleader defended the accused. The evidence showed that in consequence of complaints being made by Mrs Adams-Wylie of persons throwing stones at the hospital to the great annoyance of the patients and the hospital staff, special arrangements were made by the police to detect the offenders. On Saturday night last a policeman posted on the spot saw the two accused standing at a few yards from the hospital and throwing stones at it. He arrested them. The accused denied the charge and stated that they were merely standing near the hospital. The magistrate on the evidence held the charge proved and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mahomed Hussain Mirza a Mahomedan was charged by Haji Ali, constituted attorney of Haji Mirza Nasrulla Yezdi and Company, with cheating in respect of Rs. 325. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. H. P. Dastur, pleaders appeared to prosecute. The case for the prosecution was that four months ago, the accused went to live in the same house in which complainant lived at Frere Road. He represented himself as a Persian Prince bearing the title of Mutamul-Dowlah. He told complainant that he was son-in-law of the Shah of Persia and that he wanted Rs. 325 to purchase furniture. Complainant paid him the amount. Subsequently the accused left Bombay and was arrested on warrant at Lahore. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but maintained that he was son-in-law of the Shah of Persia. The case was adjourned.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT BYCULLA.—In the hall of the Scottish High School Byculla, last night a variety entertainment was given by the members of the P. and O. Company's steam ship Arabia in aid of the building fund of the Wesleyan Church, near the Victoria Gardens. There was a large attendance and the entertainment proved to be a success. The first part of the programme consisted of songs many of which were very comic and humorous and excited rounds of laughter. In the second part the "Arabian" Company appeared in a sketch entitled "Judge for a Day" which was smartly played, the various characters being admirably portrayed by Messrs. Hawthorne, de Calvez, Barker, Sutherland and Sherwood. The third part of the programme contained comic songs which were capitally rendered and heartily appreciated by the audience. Mr. Grives as a pianist and Mr. Rogers and Mr. Allen as violinists, rendered excellent service. Mr. Sherwood acted as stage manager.

THE FORT CONVENT SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—A grand variety entertainment was given last evening by the pupils of the Fort Convent School at the new Convent Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort. The entertainment was organized for the benefit of the Convent funds and was largely patronized. The hall was prettily decorated with flags, palms and bunting and no pains were spared to make the entertainment attractive and successful. A temporary stage was erected at the eastern end of the hall. In the evening the hall was brilliantly illuminated with Kitson lamps. The programme was a well selected one and the school girls, who were assisted by other ladies, did their parts very well. The first item on the programme was "Kindergarten Spelling Bee" which was excellently rendered by the school girls. This was followed by a Pianoforte Song and Dance. The next part of the programme was the Dress Rehearsal, a musical sketch, consisting of two scenes, in which the various characters well sustained their parts. The dances were well conducted by Miss Johnstone. The other ladies who assisted at the entertainment were Miss Halse, Miss Nora Steers, Miss Leah Finklestein, Miss Shemayne and Miss Mildred Baker. The band of St. Mary's College was in attendance and played at intervals.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A STABLE.—At half past one yesterday morning a part of the roof of a horse stable situated in Tank Street, Byculla, collapsed burying under the debris one man and five horses. The police on receiving the information, at once communicated with the Sankli Street fire brigade station. In a few minutes Mr. Weston with a number of lascars, armed with pick-axes crowbars and other implements, arrived on the scene and began removing the debris with a view to extricate the man and the animals. Their efforts were supplemented by a few men belonging to the Executive Engineer's department, who arrived at the spot about an hour and a quarter after the occurrence. At a quarter past 3 o'clock the fire-brigade men discovered the body of the man entombed in a deep heap of debris. Life was extinct. The body was identified as that of one Aminkhan Muddarkhan, a Mahomedan Syce, aged twenty, who lived in the stable. Of the five horses that were extricated, one was so badly injured that it was subsequently shot. The portion of the roof that collapsed measured twenty feet by thirty feet. The stable belonged to one Yusufali Tajbhoy of Mandavie and was in the occupation of Mahomedbux Rahimbux, a livery stable keeper. It appeared that the structure had been under repairs since some days past and while the work was going on, tiles from one part of the roof were removed and stacked on the other which gave way under the weight. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, opened an inquest yesterday morning at the Morgue regarding the death of Aminkhan Muddarkhan. After the body had been identified, the inquiry was adjourned.

MURDER OF A WOMAN.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Rahiman Abdul Kurrim, a Mahomedan boy, aged about fifteen years gave information to the police that his mother Banoobee had been murdered by one Sharali Fidali in her room in a chawl in Sankli Street, Byculla. Inspector Hemsworth and sub-Inspector Jebb immediately proceeded to the chawl, where on arrival they found the door fastened from the inside. They knocked the door which the accused opened. The police officers on entering the room found the woman lying dead in a pool of blood with her throat cut and the murderer with his clothes stained with blood, sitting beside the body. A clasp-knife, stained with fresh blood was also found lying on the ground near the woman's body. The police took the accused into custody. From enquiries made by the police it appeared that the woman had been in the keeping of the man for the last two or three months. He suspected her of misconduct and this gave rise to frequent quarrels between them. Last evening there was an altercation between them in consequence of the deceased having taken some money from a box without the permission of the accused. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a neighbour heard a struggle in the room and the deceased crying and suspecting something was wrong, informed the deceased's son on his return home from work at 8 o'clock in the morning. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner opened an inquest yesterday morning regarding the death of the woman Banoobee. After the body had been identified the inquiry was adjourned.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Sharali Fidali before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with murder. The case was remanded.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

QUESTION OF HOUSING THE POOR.

An adjourned meeting of the Trustees was held yesterday at the office of the Trust, the Hon. Mr. Rabsch presiding. There were also present :—Mr. E. Gray Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. G. C. W. Dunn, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. A. G. Vegas, Mr. Dinshaw Wacha and Mr. C. H. B. Forbes Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary was also present.

JUNCTION FOR NEW STREETS.

The Board recorded Government resolution sanctioning the scheme for providing new streets on the Cooperage and Wallingdon Lines Estates, and resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be informed thereof.

LEAVE TO THE HON. MR. HUGHES.

The Board considered a letter from the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E. requesting permission to be absent from the meeting of the Board for seven months from the 20th instant.

The permission asked for was granted and the Port Trust was requested to nominate another member in place of Mr. Hughes.

DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.

The Board resumed consideration of the following draft resolution on a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding measures necessary for the more rapid demolition of properties on insanitary areas and the provision of suitable dwellings for the poor :—

(1) The following reply should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner with reference to his letter No. 14499, dated the 27th August 1903. (2) The Trustees have already suspended the demolition of properties acquired in connection with Schemes Nos. II and III pending the provision of suitable accommodation for the poorer classes which will be displaced by these Schemes. (3) They are willing to undertake a few small Improvement Schemes providing for the people displaced, but the financial obligations already undertaken by the Board must for some time dominate the extent of such small Schemes which can be taken up. If the Commissioner will furnish a small list of the areas which he considers should be dealt with most urgently, the Trustees will endeavour to take up Improvement Schemes in respect of them as far as may be practicable consistently with their obligations in regard to other works already in hand. The Trustees would suggest that the formal representation regarding these Schemes should be made after the Board has indicated to what extent it will be able to deal with such Schemes. (4) It does not appear to the Trustees that part II of the Housing of the Working Classes Act would materially help in the objects aimed at by the Commissioner. In the opinion of the Board, it will be preferable that individual houses should, if possible, be dealt with either under a special Act, not of a temporary nature, or by suitable provisions made by amendments in the Municipal Act of 1888. 5) Pending amendment of the Trust Act empowering them to grant facilities for the provision of quarters for the poor by large employers of labour, which has already been asked for from Government, the Trustees are willing, under Section 31, to undertake, as an experimental measure one or two small Street Schemes in the north of the Island in connection with which quarters for the poor should be provided in localities where there is a large amount of employment and a deficiency of accommodation for operatives. (6) The revised projects for Schemes Nos. V and VI may be shortly expected from the Engineer, and the Trustees will try and secure the early sanction of Government thereto. The Trustees experience so far shows that it is not practicable to lay down any rule limiting the height of houses for the poor to two floors. The Trustees can only look forward to housing the portion of the population limited to the poor displaced by their Schemes ; the rest of the accommodation for the population must be provided by private enterprise. It is not understood that there is any intention of limiting by Municipal Regulation the heights of the mass of the houses in Bombay to two floors. If therefore, the Trustees were disposed to carry out the suggestions of Dr. Turner to limit the heights of their buildings to two floors, it does not seem that any far-reaching good will result from such limitations, whereas such limitations would necessitate heavy increased cost for the provision of quarters for the poor or the need to demand suitably enhanced rents, resulting probably in overcrowding.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha protested against the procedure proposed to be adopted in the matter. The reply proposed to be given to the Municipal Commissioner would not, he said, answer their purpose. The question was whether or not they were going to improve the insanitary areas in the heart of the town. The Board ought to consider first that broad and important question and the queries of the Commissioner might be subsequently answered. There was nothing new in the Commissioner's letter which the Trustees did not know. The Commissioner has only placed the whole thing in a better light from experience gained during the last five years. The procedure proposed was like placing the cart before the horse.

The resolution was then partly discussed. Further discussion was adjourned till this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 p. m.

THE HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

A petition signed by over 1,000 inhabitants of Maniva, Karanja, Revas, Dharamtur Uran and Ulwa regarding the harbour ferry service has been forwarded to the Governor of Bombay through the Collector of Colaba. The petition draws attention to the inconveniences and hardships passengers travelling by the Harbour Ferry Service are subjected to. For the past few weeks a small ill-adapted launch has been plying across the Harbour for the purpose or meeting the Mail service requirements and only as a favour carries a few passengers. It is hoped that prompt measures may be introduced to place the ferry service on a more satisfactory basis as the present inconvenience entailed is extremely detrimental to the petitioners' trading interests since a loss of one hour is equivalent to a month's delay while trade is being entirely disorganised for want of an efficient steamer service.

MEMORIAL STONE LAYING AT MOUNT ABU.

A correspondent writes :—The ceremony called "Prasad Pratistha" of the Royal palace erected at Mount Abu by Major H. H. Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Shri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., in memory of his son, who died in 1898 shortly after his birth, was performed on Saturday. The ceremony was conducted by Panlit Mahamahopadhya, the well-known Hindu Priest of Bombay on behalf of Pandit Gopinath Vyas, the Royal Priest. On the religious ceremonies being over, the memorial stone was fixed by the Danadhyaksha Panlit Pitambar Vijanath, amid earnest prayers. Thakur Kishorishingji, the Darbar Vakil and other Darbar officials were present.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a slight rise everywhere except in Sind where a depression has appeared. The barometer is from ·03 to ·12 below normal in Upper Sind at Lahore.

Winds are variable in direction and fresh to strong in force.

Temperature.—Variations from normal are small but temperature has risen steadily. The maximum varied from 112° at Nagpur to 85° at Dwarka and the minimum from 84° at Cuddapah to 68° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in Ceylon and on the West Coast and at Cuddapah, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Jaipur.

Rain.—A few drops are reported from Calicut.

Weather.—The isobars indicate the existence of a small depression to the north-west of Jacobabad where the abnormal deficiency exceeds one-tenth of an inch ; and the weather in Sind and the Punjab is unsettled. Sea is reported to be rising at Dwarka and rough at Colombo.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

Last evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Temperance Council, the third Bombay Temperance Conference held its first sitting in the Young Women's Christian Association Hall, Wellington Lines, when there was a large attendance of representatives of various Temperance Associations in the Presidency as well as members of the general public. Sir. Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in opening the Conference thanked those present for asking him to preside on the occasion. He was extremely gratified he said, in seeing before him representatives of the various communities—Christians, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees—meet together to fight the common foe of humanity—the Demon Drink. The Temperance cause was above party, and the objects and purpose of it were so noble and unspeakably blessed that any sacrifices were cheap to secure them. It was in the fitness of things that they should meet in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, because women had been in the front of all great work of temperance reform. He mentioned the names of Miss Frances Willard, Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs Harrison Lee and referred to the service done by them to the cause in England and Australia. Would to God, continued Sir Bhalchandra, there were Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee Miss Willards, Mrs. Lees or Lady Somersets to stem, before it was too late, the rising tide of drinking that was setting in in this country. The most stubborn foes they had to contend with were the prejudice and the ignorance of the people about the so called virtues of intoxicating drinks and their indifference to one another's welfare. The first two—prejudice and ignorance—had been knocked on the head by science, and there their position was impregnable. The last, viz, indifference, though harder to deal with than the other two, was also being gradually overcome, as the presence of the general public at their temperance demonstrations testified. They knew that for their efforts in this direction they were called faddists, fanatics, idle dreamers, purists, bigots, fools and what not. But this only showed that the enemy's fortifications were being undermined, and their case being thus weakened they followed the old-time policy of abusing their opponent's attorney. The drink traffic was the main factor leading to crime, pauperism, lunacy and misery, or as the late Mr. Gladstone once said ; "Drink brings on the accumulated evils of war pestilence and famine." Their policy, therefore, was total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State. It was beyond their power at present to have the manufacture and sale of liquor prohibited, and consequently the next step which they could take was to try to reduce temptations to drinking. Unless the temptations and facilities for obtaining drink were greatly reduced the expectation of a true temperance reform was remote. What they wanted was that the evil be reduced to a minimum by legislative enactment. They were now told to work on the old lines of moral suasion and twitted with the remark that man was never made sober by act of Parliament. Quite right but he could be kept sober by such an Act. As for moral suasion that was the thing they all had been doing. But there was the State all the while against them to undo their efforts with temptations to drink in the form of licensed dramshops. Legislation with regard to temperance had fed the vice of drunkenness rather than checked it, made money out of it, instead of spending money to stop it; and instead the proteges of the Abkari Department, the keepers of liquorshops to make money by it. Their duty then was to combine their forces and never rest until they had it established as a principle to be carried out in practice that the people were better judges of their wants than the Abkari Collectors and Commissioners and hence ought to be allowed to manage their own affairs and settle whether they wanted in their midst a liquor-shop, even if it be dubbed a high-class refreshment room. There were specific instances in which liquor shops had been thrust by the Abkari Department to supply the wants that the people themselves failed to see and feel. He mentioned the liquor shop lately opened near the Kolaba Railway Station under the title of "a high class refreshment room", the liquor shop at Matheran, and the grogshop at Sopari Baugh, Road as instances in point. The latest instance was the attempt made by an unknown person to open a refreshment room in the worst part of Falkland Road where there were no less than nine licensed shops within a distance of 332 1-2 yards.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin was called to propose the first resolution which stated that the Conference was of opinion that in addition to the present procedure the application for a new license to the Collector should be announced by a notice in the "Government Gazette" and the principal newspapers at the expense of the applicant, as is the case at present in Great Britain, South Africa, etc.

Dr. A. D Mody seconded the proposition and it was duly supported and carried unanimously.

The Rev G. O. Fox proposed the second resolution, which stated in reference to applications submitted to the Collector, that this Conference is of opinion that all applications for the purpose should be openly considered by the Collector at a quarterly sessions somewhat on the lines of the Brewster Sessions the United Kingdom. Mr Fox in submitting the resolution spoke from his early personal experience of the disadvantages of drinking liquor ; and expressed a hope that Government would help them in the good object of total abstin

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1904.

INDIA'S GREATEST EDUCATIONAL NEED.

THOSE who desire assistance to a full appreciation of the recent Resolution on Indian Educational policy, which has just been printed and published in convenient form, will do well to peruse also Dr. Murdoch's new pamphlet entitled "India's Greatest Educational Need." In it, the veteran teacher demonstrates that the need is the adequate recognition of ethics in her present transition state. In the Government Resolution the ethics of education are disposed of in less than fifty lines. Dr. Murdoch requires almost as many pages. The Resolution says the remark has often been made that the extension in India of an education modelled upon European principles and, so far as Government institutions are concerned, purely secular in character, has stimulated tendencies unfavourable to discipline and has encouraged the growth of a spirit of irreverence in the rising generation. But, added his Excellency in Council, if any schools or colleges produce this result, they fail to realise the object with which they are established—of promoting the moral, no less than the intellectual and physical well-being of their own students. Government's remedy lies in the influence of carefully selected and trained teachers, the maintenance of a high standard of discipline, the institution of well-managed hostels, the proper selection of text-books which teach by example, and above all in the association of teachers and pupils in the common interests of their daily life. A record of conduct is to be maintained, and irregularities and breaches of discipline are not to pass unnoticed. Experience has shown that discipline and conduct are sure to decline, when the competition between schools is carried so far as to allow scholars to migrate from one school to another, without inquiry being made as to their conduct at their previous school and their reasons for leaving it. Here we have practically the whole of the Resolution so far as it concerns the ethics of education. It does not go far and leaves a great deal to the imagination as to what steps are to be taken to give it practical effect. But the main idea is clear enough.

The Government of India has little faith in any formal method of teaching conduct by means of moral text-books or primers of personal ethics. Sir Richard Temple, in a Bombay Convocation address, declared that moral philosophy ought not to be left to incidental or indirect teaching, but ought to be taught systematically in all institutions from the highest to the humblest. What he wanted was a complete system of national instruction in ethics, adapted to the degrees of intelligence and capacity as found in the different grades of students; and the Third Quinquennial Review of Education in India "believed that the careful selection and training of teachers provide the most effectual method of establishing a good moral tone in a school; but it also considered that the influence of the teacher may be greatly strengthened and the interests of morality promoted by the use in schools of text-books having a direct bearing on conduct either by means of precept or example." Dr. Murdoch pins his faith to this view rather than to the more recently expressed one and suggests an ethical course. At present he observes, the Presidency Colleges have professors of Logic or Mental Science and Moral Philosophy, but practical ethics is wanted—not ethical theories. Ethics alone, he is prepared to admit, would not be popular or secure attention, therefore he suggests adding it to the English Professorship. In the Intermediate course, Dr. Murdoch would have one-third of the texts both in prose and poetry consist of subjects "having a direct bearing on conduct either by way of precept or example." Blackie's "Self culture," Farrar's "Seekers after God," Selections from Cowper and Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" are mentioned as examples. In addition, it is suggested that there should be a text-book, like "Man and his Duties" by Dr. Sime, but revised and made more suitable to India. Each of the great moral virtues he would have enforced by extracts from the best writers on the subject as Smiles, Tulloch, Addison, Todd, Helps and Lubbock, the professors having an opportunity for enlarging upon the duty not afforded at present by the English texts. For the B. A. course among the texts specially suggested is Foster's "Essay on Decision of Character." While individual virtues would be taken up in the Intermediate course, Dr. Murdoch would have in the B. A. course, a special effort made to interest the students in the welfare of their country and to train them to feel "not only actual wrong or actual meanness, but the absence of noble aims and endeavours is not merely blamable but also degrading; to have a feeling of the miserable smallness of mere self in the face of this great universe, of the collective mass of our fellow creatures, in the face of past history and the indefinite future—the poorness and insignificance of human life, if it is all to be spent in making things comfortable for ourselves and kin, and raising ourselves and them a step or two in the social ladder."

The most effective course, we are asked to believe, is a statement of India's claims on her educated sons, pointing out what ought to be done, illustrated by sketches of self-sacrificing reformers. Mere text book teaching is also disparaged by Dr. Murdoch; at the same time he claims the elevating influence of stories of "Golden Deeds" and the lives of men of mark. He would have Government, in its educational policy, aim at saving the rising generation of India from walking in false paths and guiding them into right ones. To this end several agencies must cooperate. There must be an effort to improve existing teachers by teachers' manuals and conferences, revision of ordinary "Readers" to make them as effective as possible in imparting ethical instruction, preparation of moral "Readers" for Primary, Middle and High Schools, the first two in the vernaculars, the third in English, the addition of practical ethics to the professorship of English literature—which seems the best way to secure its being efficiently taught to all students during the College course. It should be the aim of educational agencies in this country to induce the rising generations to fix their eyes upon the ultimate end from which their studies take their chief value—that of making themselves more effective combatants in the great fight which never ceases to rage between Good and Evil, and more equal to coping with the ever new problems which the changing course of human nature and human society present to be resolved." This was the advice, John Stuart Mill gave in his St. Andrew's Address. It is equally applicable to the rising generation in India.

THE COMMONWEALTH CRISIS.

THE political crisis in the affairs of the Australian Commonwealth has reached a most interesting stage. With the defeat of the Deakin Government, there were only two possible solutions of the situation. A dissolution, so soon after the elections of December last and with feeling running high over the Conciliation Bill, would most probably have resulted in the return of the Labour party in a position stronger than ever. A bye election in Melbourne, a fortnight before Mr. Deakin's resignation, gave a clear indication of the popular feeling. Mr. Maloney, a Labour member of Socialist views defeated the Lord Mayor of the city, Sir Malcolm M'Eacharn by 859 votes. That the Labour candidate would win the seat was not unexpected, but that his majority should be so large astonished all parties. In Melbourne the capital of the Colony where the great railway strike took place a year ago, the Labour victory was especially a popular demonstration in favour of the inclusion of state employes in the Conciliation Bill. Mr. Deakin having resigned rather than concede this point the only alternatives were a coalition ministry pledged to carry the Bill, as amended by the Labour Party, or that the Governor-General should send for Mr. Watson. Lord Northcote has been advised to adopt the latter course. With the appointment of the Labour leader as Premier however, there probably goes the belief that any Cabinet he may form cannot last long; but assumptions of that kind do not take sufficient count of the peculiar state of parties in the Federal Parliament. With only six supporters in the Senate and 27 in the House of Representatives to face a regular Opposition of thirteen in the Senate and 26 in the other House, Mr. Deakin, being assured of the general support of the Labour Party, could venture to undertake the Government. With the Labour vote cast in Opposition he was, of course, lost. In the Senate the Labour members number seventeen and in the House of Representatives 23, a total of forty members against 39 and 33. On the Conciliation Bill Mr. Watson is assured of a majority, for several of Mr. Deakin's supporters as well as members of the party which has been hitherto regarded as the Opposition, are pledged to vote for the application of its benefits to civil servants. On fiscal matters the Labour members and the late ministerialists can find a majority agreed on a protective policy and will therefore work together against the Freetraders led by Mr. Reid. The life of Mr. Watson's ministry will greatly depend on its constitution. He may, and very likely will, seek the assistance of certain members of the late Cabinet, but on the other hand he may gather round him none but his party friends. In the latter event the duration of his Government will be determined by the speed at which they are inclined to go ahead. The passage of an amended Conciliation Bill is assured, but thereafter the extreme section may cause the apple cart to upset. To this section belongs Mr. Maloney, who in the hour of his success in Melbourne not only enlarged upon the policy of "white Australia" but advocated a programme of reform of which land nationalization was but an item. Australia has, of course, ever before its eyes the examples of Mr. Seddon and New Zealand, but while striving to emulate that enterprising colony in many ways, the Australians do not seem yet to have quite learned the lesson which Mr. Seddon has successfully applied. That is, how to adapt Utopian theories to actual circumstances.

SUPERSTITIOUS JERUSALEM.

THE moralist finds an excellent field for contemplation in the condition of the Jerusalem of the present day. Rampant as it is with superstition of every kind, it is not surprising that the Christian visitor sometimes forgets the interest and antiquity of everything connected with the old city and loses himself in wonderment that such a state of affairs could possibly exist in view of the striking events which took place in the opening years of the Christian era. A correspondent of a London contemporary, who has recently made the round of the various objects of religious interest which are to be found in Jerusalem, was somewhat aghast at the depth to which the city has sunk. Apparently there is not a single object which has sacred associations, but is surrounded with crass and ignorant superstition which is by no means all the result of Mahomedan influence. The Valley of Jehoshaphat, over which, the tradition of the population has it, the last trump is to sound, is to be the venue of a singularly original trial by ordeal when the Day of Judgment comes. From a pillar in the wall of the Temple to the other side of the valley is to be stretched a slender cord over which the elect will pass in safety to the joys of Paradise. The unfaithful will be precipated into the depths of the abyss below. This superstition has various parallels in other parts of the world, but the curious feature of it is that it emanates from the Jews. Why then should the Jews add to this singular prophecy, the inconceivable statement from their point of view that Christ will sit on the Temple Wall, and that Mahomed will occupy the summit of the Mount of Olives? Near the mosque of El Aksa are two pillars through which tradition, evidently Mahomedan, states all must enter, if they desire to reach Paradise. To guard against the possibility of any one realising the communication which is the desire of most men, the Turks have thoughtfully blocked up the passage with iron work, and placed the star and crescent upon their handiwork. The Pool of Siloam no longer exists, but the place where the sick in bye-gone days enjoyed its salutary powers, is still held to have healing virtues. The method of obtaining the benefit desired is however rather singular, and consists in hanging pieces of rag or tape upon the iron work surrounding it. The savages of Central Africa use the same "jujus", and in other parts of the world there seems to be an idea that tape or rag applied in connection with a shrine or idol has the virtue of averting evil. Mahomed apparently did not find his final journey to Paradise too easy of accomplishment, for another of these traditions relates that his head struck the rock in the roof of the mosque of Omar, and that he would undoubtedly have carried it with him to Heaven, had not the Archangel Gabriel intervened and held the rock down. One of the most amusing traditions, although it is associated with a subject on which one certainly does not like to be amused, relates to the resurrection of Adam. The socket is shown where the cross of the Messiah was elevated, and it is stated that the blood flowed down through a cleft in the rock, and trickling on to the head of Adam who happened to be buried there forthwith brought him to life. After this perhaps it would be safer not to delve into the mysteries and the superstitions which surround Jerusalem of to-day. Having read of them, one can at any rate understand the half sorrowful tone in which the writer of the article, we have referred to, alludes to them.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive will sail for Berbera to-morrow.

IN reference to the proposed alteration of the curriculum at the Bombay Veterinary College, Mr. N. Narsingrao, late acting Assistant Professor of Veterinary Science and Resident Veterinary Officer, has submitted a representation to the Government of Bombay advocating the raising of the standard of instruction in the College.

ON Syra, one of the Cyclades, a cotton spinning mill is about to be established which will make yarns up to 22s. Hitherto Great Britain supplied Syra's cotton needs, about 80,000 bales.

THE Chicago "Record Herald" says that the Irish convict Lynchehaun, who escaped from prison and fled to America, and whose extradition was refused by the Federal Commissioner at Indianapolis, a decision against which an appeal was made to the United States Supreme Court, has disappeared from Indianapolis, where he was awaiting the result of the appeal. The members of the committee who have been conducting Lynchehaun's defence have not seen him since two days after he was released on bail.

HUNTLY AND PALMER, and Peek Frean and Co had better look to their laurels, or rather their biscuit-boxes, for we read in an Austrian Consular report that the native merchants in Ceylon are doing a brisk trade in a cheap sort of German biscuit packed in specially elegant tins. These tins are provided with attractive covers, and they can, after being emptied of their edible contents, be turned to various uses; so it is difficult to say which are the more valuable, the biscuits or the useful boxes that can be made to serve many ends. The duty levied represents five and a half per cent. of the value.

THE following paragraph appears in the "Patrika":—"A curious leopard story has reached us from village Masna (Mymensing). On the 5th of Chaitra last, a leopard was seen sleeping in a chillie field on the "chur." The standing plants hardly gave "Mr. Stripes sufficient cover, and the sun began shining with all its splendour. But all the same, he was sound asleep. The intelligence of his advent created quite a stir in the village, and some 200 villagers were collected to kill the unwelcome guest. Shortly after, the people came to realise their perilous position. Armed with lathis, spades and daos, they were no match for him—he being of uncommonly large size. But the strange part of the affair is that the bustle and noise caused by so large a crowd did not disturb "Mr. Stripes in the least, as if he had taken a large dose of opium. Khubber was then given to Babu Tarini Charan Roy, of Baliagram, who has a gun in his possession. He reached the place at 1 p.m., and put an end to the life of Mr. Stripes by shooting him twice.

No longer, it seems, will budding peers and millionaires have a marquis to guide their steps through the mazes of learning, for Lord Normandy's preparatory school for Eton and Harrow, which he has conducted with such success at Mulgrave Castle has ceased to be. Happy the boys who were previleged to attend such a school, to have the run of those magnificent Mulgrave woods 1,500 acres in area to look every day on that view from the lawn which made Dickens "dance with ecstasy" and to be made at home in a castle hoary with history. Lord Normandy however was the last man to spoil his boys. He forwarded on hampers and imposed a limit of threepence on the weekly pocket money. He was very severe too on any approach to snobbery. It is said that a rich parvenu once asked the Marquis some impertinent questions about the social standing of the school before consenting to send his son there. "So long as your boy conducts himself well was his lordship's crushing answer, I shall make no inquiry as to the antecedents of his parents.

MR. V. C. PRINSEP, R. A., continues in the "Magazine of Art" for April his reminiscences of Rossetti. He makes the statement that Rossetti had no real love for music, and relates the following stories to support it:—Rossetti's habit of humming was very characteristic of him. I never knew him hum in tune. As far as I can remember he cared little for music. He certainly never went to hear any while I knew him. Theatres he frequently visited, especially when there was a "stunner" to be seen, but the only opera I ever heard him mention was "Lucrezia Borgia." "You should go to see it, my dear fellow. Grisi is simply stunning, and looks the character thoroughly." The many quaint and rather savage instruments he was fond of introducing into his pictures could never have produced a sound that could please a musician, and the way Rossetti's ladies held and played those instruments showed that he had no knowledge of music. I fancy it was the rhythm of some poetical lines which he was recalling when he was humming to himself. Probably he was not conscious of making any sound. Once we were going somewhere by penny steamer, and, being early, Rossetti was stamping about on the landing-stage, humming as usual, when he suddenly stopped before a shoeblack. "Boy," he cried, waving his stick, "shall the tyrant live for ever, and the bloody priesthood reign?" The boy looked up at Rossetti with speechless, open-mouthed astonishment, but a young mechanic who was lounging by cried out: "What the——is the use of asking him? You don't jolly well know yourself!" Rossetti's roar of laughter at this answer was a thing to hear.

MEMORIES OF AN AMERICAN "REBEL."

"REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR."

THE American Civil War ended in the triumph of the North; the principles for which the South contended have to-day no more than an academic interest, possessing no attraction even for the debaters of mutual improvement societies. But a continent sprang to arms; some of the most sanguinary battles ever known in the world's history were lost and won; 600,000 men were killed, and almost as many wounded, before they were relegated to the museum of historical curiosities. There they remain for investigation by the student. The human interest of this Titanic struggle, however, can never fade, and any contribution to our knowledge of it is welcome. General John B. Gordon, the famous Southern leader, who became so prominent towards the end of the war, writes with an authority no other living person can rival of the events of the four years' contest as seen by Confederate eyes. He has allowed nearly forty years to pass before setting down his reminiscences; but says a reviewer in the "St. James Budget" he writes so freshly, he describes the incidents in which he bore so important a part so vividly, strongly with such verve and directness, there is upon every page the stress of such poignant emotion that it would not have been surprising to learn that his "Reminiscences of the Civil War" had come hot from his pen ere his sword had grown accustomed to its scabbard. There is the glamour of romance about this book, wherein the general fights his battles over again, the tragedy and pathos of a cause to which men freely, gladly gave all, even to the yielding of their lives, and sacrificed themselves in vain. If the tone is on the whole sad, there are several humorous passages.

General Gordon was only twenty-nine when, on the war breaking out in 1861, he volunteered for active service. He belonged to Georgia, and was a lawyer who had turned his attention to coal mines. Mountaineers from Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama elected him their captain, though his only connection with soldiering was that he had married the daughter of a general. He wish to call his company the Mountain Rifles, but the men, whose only pretence at uniformity of dress was the rough cap made of racoon skins which each man wore, the long, bushy, streaked racoon tails hanging behind them, dubbed themselves the Racoon Roughs, and the name clung to them. Gordon soon saw fighting; was appointed Major; after the battle of Seven Pines he was brigade commander. We need not follow him through all his military career of four years' duration, from which he emerged, at the age of thirty-three, a lieutenant-general, with a record such as few professional soldiers, after a lifetime of service, have the opportunity of achieving. There was hardly one important battle fought in which he had not his share, from the brilliant victories of the beginning of the war to the crushing defeats that caused the surrender of the South. Throughout the whole campaign his wife accompanied him.

CURIOUS PRESENTMENTS.

General Gordon tells some curious stories of presentments among soldiers. "My younger brother, Augustus Gordon, captain and later lieutenant-colonel, furnished another illustration of this remarkable foresight of approaching death. Brave and lovable, a modest though brilliant young soldier, he was rapidly winning his way to distinction. A youth of scarcely twenty-one years, he was in command of the Sixth Regiment of Alabama. Before going into the fight in the Wilderness, he quietly said: "My hour has come." I joked and chided him. I told him that he must not permit such impressions to affect or take hold upon his imagination. He quickly and firmly replied: "You need not doubt me. I will be at my post. But this is our last meeting." Riding at the head of his regiment, with his sword above him, the fire of battle in his eye and words of cheer for his men on his lips, the fatal grape-shot plunged through his manly heart, and the noble youth slept his last sleep in that woful Wilderness."

A presentiment that troubled the general himself was not followed by consequences so tragic. He had been ordered to storm a strong position of the enemy's at daybreak. Success seemed impossible, but he prepared to obey the order. "The weary hours of the night had nearly passed, and by the dim light of my bivouac fire I wrote with pencil, what I supposed was my last letter to Mrs. Gordon, who, as usual, was near me I summoned my quartermaster, whose duties did not call him into the fight, and gave him the letter, with directions to deliver it to Mrs. Gordon after I was dead. Mounting my horse, my men now ready, I spoke to them briefly and encouraged them to go with me into the fort. Before the dawn we were moving, and soon ascending the long slope. At every moment I expected the storm of shell and ball that would end many a life, my own among them; but on we swept, and into the fort, to find not a soldier there! It had been evacuated during the night.

THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

General Gordon has many graphic and stirring descriptions of the battles he was in, but they are too long to quote in their entirety. Here is an extract from his account of the awful fight, lasting three days, at Gettysburg, in which between 160,000 and 170,000 men were engaged, 40,000 of whom were slain. He is describing the third days battle:—

The Southern left is torn to fragments. Quickly the brilliant Alexander, his ammunition almost exhausted, flies at a furious gallop with his batteries to the support of the dissolving Confederate infantry. Here and there his horses and riders go down and check his artillery's progress. His brave gunners cut loose the dead horses, seize the wheels, whirl the guns into position, and pour the hot grape and canister into the faces of the Federals. The Confederates rally under the impulse, and rush onward. At one instant their gray jackets and flashing bayonets are plainly seen in the July sun. At the next they disappear, hidden from view as the hundreds of belching cannon conceal and envelope them in sulphurous smoke. The brisk west wind lifts and drives the smoke from the field revealing the Confederate banners close to the rock wall, will they go over? Look! They are over and in the Union lines. The left centre is pierced, but there is no Union panic no general flight. The Confederate battle flags and the Union banners are floating side by side. Face to face, breast to breast, are the hostile hosts. The heavy guns are silent. The roar of artillery has given place to the battle of rifles and crack of pistol shots as the officers draw their side arms. The awful din and confusion of close combat is heard, as men batter and brain each other with clubbed muskets. The brave young Pennsylvanian, Lieutenant Cushing, shot in both thighs still stands by his guns. The Confederates seize them; but he surrenders them only with his life. One Southern leader is left; it is the heroic Armistead. He calls around him the shattered Southern remnants. Lifting his hat on the point of his sword, he orders "Forward!" on the second line and falls mortally wounded amidst the culminating fury of Gettysburg's fires.

THE CONFEDERATES' DEFEAT.

It fell to General Gordon to make the last desperate attempt to break through the lines that were holding Richmond as in a vice. There were not enough troops to support him and the great Robert E. Lee was compelled to surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court house on April 9, 1865. To Grants immense army—larger than any Napoleon or Wellington had ever commanded—Lee could only oppose 26,000 men, worn out by privation and almost fainting from hunger. When the defeated Southerners realised that the Confederacy was over thrown—

They could no longer control their emotions, and tears ran like water down their shrunken faces. The flags which they still carried were objects of undisguised affection. These Southern banners had gone down before overwhelming numbers; and torn by shells, riddled by bullets, and laden with the powder and smoke of battle, they aroused intense emotion in the men who had so often followed them to victory. Yielding to overpowering sentiment, these high-mettled men began to tear the flags from the staffs and hide them in their bosoms, as they wet them with burning tears.

(Concluded on page 6.)

VLADIVOSTOCK FLEET.

SUDDEN APPEARANCE.

KUROPATKIN'S ESCAPE.

RUSSIA BUYS GERMAN LINERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Russia has bought indirectly nine German Liners which will be fitted as cruisers, and it is reported they will be used to prey upon Japanese commerce.

The Russian Press is discussing ardently some report of projected British mediation. The origin of the report is not known, but anyhow it is baseless.

The Russian Vladivostock Squadron appeared to-day off Gensan. Two torpedoers entered the port, sank a Japanese steamer of 600 tons and left again immediately.

Two Japanese disguised as Chinese beggars succeeded in approaching and speaking to General Kuropatkin during a visit he was making to Niuchwang.

A Cossack guard noticed one of the beggars put his hand inside his dress and immediately felled him.

Knives were found on both men.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

A telegram from General Kuropatkin says that the Japanese for the last few days have been actively preparing a bridge across the Yalu to effect a passage at various points near Wi-ju and that two companies of Infantry and a small detachment of Cavalry have actually crossed fifty kilometres below Siampoussike whereupon the Russian outposts were strengthened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 26.

A special cable to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" dated London April 26 states: The Japanese Army at Wi-ju is crossing the Yalu River.

Telegrams dated Colombo April 26 state:—The Tsar has decided to send Prince Ukhtomski on a mission to the United States for the purpose of conducting a Pro-Russian propaganda among the American newspaper proprietors and editors, owing to the hostility shown by the American Press since the outbreak of the war. The Prince starts shortly, ostensibly on a visit to St. Louis, but in reality for the purpose indicated above.

The Grand Duke Cyril, who was wounded recently, is suffering from fever, and has been removed to Mukden.

An officer has arrived at Harbin with a novel apparatus, composed of several kites to which is attached a car. His plan is to make ascents at Port Arthur from a high altitude, to obtain information regarding the movements of the Japanese vessels.

The Governor of Ceylon received a telegram to-day from Sir Claude Macdonald, Minister at Tokio informing him that normal conditions prevail throughout Japan, and intending travellers will experience no inconvenience nor be exposed to any danger.

ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF'S ANTICIPATIONS.

In the course of an interview with a correspondent of the "Russ," before he was appointed to succeed the late Admiral Makaroff, Vice-Admiral Skrydloff who was then in command of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, uttered the following opinion of the Japanese:—"The Japanese are seamen of the first rank; they know no fear, and are capable of doing astonishing deeds. They are greedy of honour and arrogant to the verge of the impossible. As they possess an excellent Navy, they seem to be worthy, if not even dangerous, rivals. But they lack the traditions with which the Russian sailor is filled through and through, and which make him fear nobody and nothing.

Admiral Skrydloff, of course, had no doubts as to the happy result of the war, so far as Russia is concerned, as, apart from the first successes, the Japanese Navy had scored no more successes, and no more were to be expected. In fact with Admiral Makaroff in Port Arthur, some good work was to be expected from the Russian fleet, in the shape of the defeat of the Japanese fleet. With regard to the Black Sea Fleet, Admiral Skrydloff said that no special steps are being taken to strengthen it, as is seen in the fact that no extraordinary vote has been made on its behalf. But the fleet is to be "ready for any emergency." Admiral Skrydloff knows very well the Pacific Squadron, as he commanded it for four years, and saw it formed and made ready to fight. Thus, he feels very keenly the "unexpected attack" made by the Japanese, and he consoles himself by the thought that the Russian fleet in the Far East will soon astonish the whole world by its great successes, for "the foe will be shattered." It would be interesting to know Admiral Skrydloff's opinions regarding the "shattering of the foe", since his appointment to the naval command at Port Arthur.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have started on their visit to Ireland.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

The Federal Cabinet Crisis.

LABOUR LEADER BECOMES PREMIER.

Mr. Watson belonging to the Labour Party is forming a new Australian Cabinet.

CHINESE FOR THE RAND.

Awaiting Peking Government's Assent.

Everything regarding the exportation of Chinese to the Transvaal is completed and only awaits the final assent of the Peking Government.

The vessels have already been chartered and are lying in Hongkong harbour ready to embark the labourers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Statement by Earl Percy.

WILL THE MULLAH RISE AGAIN

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Earl Percy replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the three years of war in Somaliland had resulted in making the re-establishment of the Mullah's power impossible.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Chinese to be Employed

The Washington Senate has decided to exempt labourers for the Panama Canal from the Chinese exclusion laws.

THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

The transport Assaye has sailed for Bombay.

GREEKS AND TURKS IN CONFLICT.

Serious Riot at Smyrna.

GREEK WARSHIPS DESPATCHED.

The action of the Secretary of the Greek Consulate at Smyrna in reference to the closing of Greek shops for the non-payment of taxes has led to a serious encounter between the Greeks and Turkish troops in which the Secretary was slightly injured. He thereupon fired upon the troops and was arrested but subsequently released at the instance of the French Consul.

It is reported at Athens that the Greek fleet has sailed for Smyrna.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

Restrictions in Great Britain.

BILL READ A SECOND TIME.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Commons have read the Aliens Bill a second time.

An amendment by Sir Charles Dilke desiring to safeguard the principle of an asylum for the victims of persecution was rejected by 241 against 117.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

President Loubet in Rome.

AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS.

At a grand banquet at the Quirinal last night, King Emmanuel and President Loubet exchanged most cordial toasts emphasising the racial affinities of the two nations and the great memories of their past association.

THE INCREASED TEA DUTY.

Protest Meeting in London.

Sir West Ridgeway will preside at a meeting in London on the 4th May representing the India and Ceylon tea interests to protest against the extra duty on tea.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL MAY.

Rear Admiral Henry May is dead.

[Rear Admiral Henry John May, C. B. was Captain of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. He was born on February 29th 1853 and entered the Navy in 1866. He served at the bombardment of Alexandria and in the Egyptian war of 1882. He commanded the Naval Brigade at Gemaizah in 1888 and was made Captain in 1889. He was Inspector of Warlike Stores for the Navy from 1890 to 1892 and in the lattter year was made a C. B.]

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 26.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" dated London April 26th states:—A tremendous fire has occurred in Aldgate and many bonded stores are ablaze. The damage is estimated at £ 250,000.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA APRIL 26

Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Advocate-General of Bengal leaves Calcutta for good in a few days. The Catholic Associations of Calcutta will present him with a farewell address and the Bar will entertain him at dinner.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

THE PLAINTIFF'S COSTS.

MADRAS, APRIL 26.

In the famous Mangapatnam case, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Moore passed orders on the Original Side of the Madras High Court to-day on the question of the scale of costs which had been reserved at the time judgment was granted in favour of the plaintiff Ratilal Kalidas for Rs. 33,000. When judgment was delivered Mr. Norton on behalf of the plaintiff applied that costs on the higher scale might be granted. His Lordship then took time to consider the matter and to consult officers of Court as to precedents. His Lordship to-day passed orders awarding costs on the higher scale having regard to the important nature of the case.

FATAL SHOOTING CASE.

MARINE ENGINEER KILLED.

RANGOON, APRIL 26.

From the Straits' papers to hand comes the intelligence that Mr. Warzburg, second Engineer of the steamer Kudat, was shot dead by Joseph Summers, the Musical Director of the Stanley Opera Company at Singapore, on the 20th instant.

OWNER OF IDLEBELL DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 26.

News has been received in Poona of the sudden death yesterday of Mr. Frank Richardson, late owner of Idlebell, who won the Civil Service Cup this year.

POONA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The result of the Aditvar Peth election was made known to-day. Mr. Gadgil received 112 and Mr. Ghaswalla 105 votes.

THE KIRKEE RAILWAY.

A small branch of the Kirkee Railway line for the Ammunition Factory will shortly be taken in hand; the line will run from Kirkee station right through the Kirkee bazaar and to north of the factory. The work would have been commenced long ago but for some disputes which arose in connection with the valuation of certain houses which have to be demolished, the owners demanding more than the authorities are willing to give. These disputes are settled and the work will begin in a few weeks.

ANANDALE GYMKHANA CLUB.

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

It was decided in the general meeting of the Anandale Gymkhana Club here to-day to complete the undertaking so efficiently begun by Col. Baring for the enlargement of the Simla race course and the polo ground. Two-thirds of the work has already been done and there should be no difficulty about funds for the remainder of this season, the financial position of the club being a sound one.

General Elles continues as president and strong committees have been appointed to look after the various branches of sport.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

Mr. Orange and the members of the European Schools Commission have completed their tour in the outlying stations and have arrived at Simla where they will no doubt now formulate their report.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

Owing to the raising of the age of candidates for Sandhurst and Woolwich, it is probable that the age for admission to the Indian Army will be raised from 25 to 26 years.

Colonel J. M. Beamish, Principal Medical Officer, Allahabad and Nerbudda Districts, officiates as Principal Medical Officer Bengal Command vice temporary Surgeon General Corbett deceased.

The portion of the Hampshire Regiment now at Aden proceeds home shortly.

A revised musketry course for Volunteers has been approved.

Brigadier-General Pearson, Commanding the Derajat district, has five months leave outside India.

Brigadier-General Greenfield, Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay, has six months leave outside India, Colonel Bromfield, A. Q. M. G. officiating.

Brevet Major Ionides, 2nd East Surreys, becomes Adjutant of the 4th Battalion of his regiment.

Colonel Fulton, Indian Army is permitted to reside outside India. 2nd Lieutenant Kennard 6th dragoons is appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hunter, K. C.B., D.S.O. Commanding the Forces, Bombay, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Money, Assistant Military Secretary, and Lord George Murray, Aide-de-Camp, left Quetta on the 26th April and arrives at Bombay (Colaba) on the 29th instant.

2nd Lieutenant J. G. L. Ranking, Unattached List, has been posted to the 46th Punjabis, Sialkote.

The following officers have been granted leave out of India for one year on private affairs:—Captain F. C. Samborne-Palmer, 13th Rajputs, officiating Assistant Judge Advocate General, 9th Circle; and Lieutenant H. E. Rudkin, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

The following modifications are ordered in the sanctioned programme of the Native Cavalry reliefs for 1904-05:—

3rd Skinners Horse to Neemuch and Nasirabad instead of Bolarum; 30th Lancers to Bolarum instead of to Neemuch and Nasirabad.

Colonel Thornhill, Inspecting Officer of cantonments, is now at Karachi whence he will tour northwards.

The following transfers and appointments in the Royal Artillery are ordered:—

Lieutenant Perrot, No. 6 Mountain Battery garrison is posted to No. 6 Depot; Captain Ellis, 88th Battery is transferred to 11th Battery field; Captain Barlow, 81st Battery is transferred to 58th Battery field; Captain Hanley, 125th Battery is transferred to the 40th Battery field; Lieutenant Dowding, No 80th Company Garrison is appointed to No. 8 Mountain Battery; Lieutenant Cameron, No. 83 Company Garrison is appointed to No. 8 Mountain Battery Garrison Lieutenant Brancker, No. 4 is appointed to No. 6 Mountain Battery Garrison; Lieut. Cox No. 100 Company is posted to No. 69 Company Garrison Captain Griffith, No. 107, is transferred to 3rd Battery field.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

TURTLE FISHING IN NICARAGUA.

SIX BRITISH SCHOONERS SEIZED.

London, April 10.—The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua has seized six British schooners from the Cayman Island engaged in turtle fishing, and have imprisoned the crews. H. M. S. second class cruiser Retribution has sailed for Nicaragua to investigate the matter. It is claimed by the captains of the seized schooners that they were outside the territorial limit.

WATERWAYS TO LAKE CHAD.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

Captain Lenfat has reached Paris, after discovering a waterway connecting the basins of the Binne and Shari rivers with Lake Chad, which obviates the Congo route to Lake Chad.

HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION: CURE FOR ALCOHOLISM.

An article in "The Hospital" cites statistics from numerous sources showing that hypnotism has cured from 50 to 80 per cent of the cases of chronic alcoholism to which it was applied. This argument is illustrated by the reference to certain instances in which the cures have remained for more than a decade.

TRAGEDY IN RUSSIA.

A MILLIONAIRE AND HIS WIFE MURDERED.

London, April 9.—The "Daily Express" publishes an account of a shocking tragedy at Vilna, in West Russia. A band of desperate burglars beheaded a millionaire named Jacob Gruenberg, his wife, and four domestic servants, with an axe, stole £25,000 and then fired the premises. The firemen discovered the mutilated bodies, and the axe-

H. E. LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

THE OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The following is the substance of a notification published last evening in the Bombay "Government Gazette":—

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General, is expected to arrive at the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay at 9 a.m. (Bombay Time) on Saturday, the 30th April, and will be received on arrival with all the honours due to the Viceroy of India.

On his Excellency alighting from the train a salute of 31 guns will be fired. A Guard of Honour with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the station, and the road from the station to the Secretariat will be lined by troops of the Garrison. A Guard of Honour with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the Secretariat.

His Excellency will be received at the station by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in India (if in Bombay,) the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Secretaries to Government, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Senior Naval Officer at the Station (should His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief be absent), the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Naval Officers Commanding any of His Majesty's ships in harbour (if able to attend on shore), the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Private Secretary and the Staff of His Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner, the Under-Secretaries to Government, the Heads of Deparments, Civil and Military, and the Sheriff of Bombay, or by such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town.

The Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion.

All other officers of his Majesty's Services, Civil Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine, now in Bombay, and not otherwise on duty, are desired to attend.

The Public Works Department (Railway) should be requested to issue instructions for the necessary arrangements being made at the Railway Station for his Excellency's arrival and for the adequate provision of space for those invited or desired to attend. The issue of tickets to the officials mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 and on application, to those mentioned in paragraphs 6, will be arranged by the Executive Engineer, Presidency. A limited space will also be provided in the station for the accommodation of other ladies and gentlemen who may wish to be present, to which admission will also be by ticket on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

His Excellency will proceed to the Secretariat escorted by a detachment of Cavalry. No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police, will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

Full dress will be worn by all officers of Government entitled to wear uniform and morning dress by all others.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General, will leave Bombay in the P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Arabia.

The arrangements connected with the departure of his Excellency from the Secretariat will be made by the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and will be timed so that his Excellency the Viceroy may embark from the Apollo Bandar at 1 P. M. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to consult with his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief or with the Senior Naval Officer at the Station in the absence of his Excellency and act in concert with him in arranging the details of embarkation. The arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will de drawn up at the Apollo Bandar and a salute of 31 guns will be fired on the embarkation taking place. The troops of the Garrison will line the road leading from the Secretariat to the Bandar.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in India (if in Bombay), the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Lieut-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Secretaries to Government, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Senior Naval Officer at the Station (should his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief be absent) the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Naval Officers Commanding any of his Majesty's ships in harbour (if able to attend on shore), the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Private Secretary and the Staff of his Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Under Secretaries to Government, he Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, nd the Sheriff of Bombay or such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town will assemble at the Apollo Bandar for the purpose of taking leave of his Excellency. A space marked A will be reserved for them.

The Consular Representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion and a space marked B will be reserved for them at the Bandar.

All other officers of his Majesty's Service, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers then in Bombay, are invited to attend and will be provided with seats as far as space is available. Cards of admission to space C will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any heads of Departments not specified by name in paragraph 4, who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 4 and 5 no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space D is available it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer.

The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

Full dress will be worn by all officers entitled to wear uniform and morning dress by all others.

A deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and one of his Excellency's Aides-de-Camp will accompany his Excellency the Viceroy on board the S. S. Arabia.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. MAYO.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Lieutenant-Colonel Mauder C. Gardner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calicut, which port she left on the 23rd April and called at Mangalore en route. During the voyage she experienced fine clear weather, slight to moderate north westerly swell, and south easterly current one mile per hour.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

The total area under gingelly in ryotwari villages in Madras up to the end of March was 729,900 acres or about 11 per cent more than in the preceding year. It also exceeds the average of five years and of ten years by 15 per cent. The increase occurred largely in the Godavari, Anantapur, Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem districts and is due to the favourable character of the season. The crop is reported to be generally fair and the outturn is estimated at 72 per cent. of the normal.

THE LATE MR. JOHN GREAVES.

It is with much regret that we record the death, which occurred in the Suez Canal, of Mr. John R. Greaves of the firm of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, millowners and merchants of Bombay. Though Mr. Greaves had since last year been in uncertain health his condition did not give rise to immediate anxiety, and the news of his death will therefore come as a melancholy shock to his many friends in this city.

Mr. Greaves entered upon his commercial career in Western India thirty years ago, and he has created a name for himself which is known throughout the cotton business here and in England. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. James Greaves who inaugurated the firm of Greaves, Cotton and Company with Sir George Cotton rather more than forty years ago. For some years after his arrival in Bombay, he undertook the management of the Empress Mill, and in 1880 he joined the firm as a partner. Two years later, Mr. James Greaves died and the deceased thereupon proceeded to Broach to attend to the interests of the firm at that point. For six years Mr. Greaves continued this work; eventually, in 1893, he became the senior partner in the firm consequent upon the retirement of Sir George Cotton. In the natural order of things he took charge of the Bombay office, and he retained his direct association with the work of the firm until last year, when the illness which resulted in his death first manifested itself. In Bombay Mr. Greaves' opinion was always eagerly sought and warmly appreciated by his contemporaries in the cotton business. For three or four years, he was chairman of the Bombay Millowners, Association, and his speeches before that body were evidence of the hard headed business instinct to which he owed his success.

He was a director of the Bombay Bank, and also occupied a place on the boards of several other public companies. He did not enter actively into public life, although he was a valued member of the Bombay Municipality. He also did excellent work in connection with the municipality of Bandora of which body he was for some years President. In public life Mr. Greaves will be much missed by the body of millowners of this city, and indeed his influence has been felt for many years in many other departments of finance and commerce. His philanthropy was great, and there remain many who will not forget his generous disposition. It was during the earlier months of last year that he first was attacked with the sickness that was to result eventually in his death. Previously in every way, as energetic as he was capable in all that he undertook, he found his activities threatened by a form of paralysis. He went to England, and whilst there made good progress towards recovery. Upon the advent of the cold weather at home he again came out to India, his medical advisers fearing the consequences of the winter upon his weakened constitution. His friends in Bombay were allowed a brief period in which to welcome him back to this Presidency, and he then went with Mrs. John Greaves to Matheran where he stayed at his own residence, Elphinstone Lodge. His illness unfortunately increased, and when he embarked upon the mail for England eleven days ago, he was known to be seriously ill. The news of his death, which was cabled to Bombay on Monday however created a painful sensation amongst his friends, for though his condition had occasioned much anxiety, it was certainly never suspected that he was so near the end. The cause of death was hoemorrhage of the brain due to the paralytic complaint referred to. Mr. Greaves died at the age of fifty one years. Deep and real sympathy will be extended to his widow in her bereavement.

TOPICAL VERSES.

[From the "Pioneer."]

CHEMULPO.

FEBRUARY 9TH, 1904.

'Twas February the ninth——within the Bay
Of Chemulpo ships of five nations lay,
And two among them bore proud Russian flag,
The gunboat Koreitz and the Variag.

The Variag best cruiser of the Fleet,
Not so the Koreitz, old and obsolete,
They laughed at War, beneath their Russian flag,
On board the Koreitz and the Variag.

Nor dreamt they that, a score of miles away
Great battleships approached, a grim array,
Flaunting a blood red sun upon their flag,
To seize the Koreitz and the Variag.

Then, as the sun through icy mists appeared,
A tiny craft through ships at anchor steered
Toward those twain which flew the Russian flag
And gave its message to the Variag

"Now yield," it said, "Our ships prevent your flight,
Waste not your lives in an unequal fight.
Come forth from Chemulpo, and strike your flag.
On board the Koreitz and the Variag.

A look of scorn came o'er the Russians' face,
"Surrender to the hated Yellow Race!
My ensign shall be riddled to a rag
Before Japan can take the Variag.

Then cheerily the boatswain's whistle blew
And gathered on the decks the Russian crew.
They hoisted to the peak their country's flag
On board the Koreitz and the Variag,

Soft floated on the breeze a grand refrain,
That Hymn which some would never hear again.
And twice the British cruiser dipped its flag
And cheered the Koreitz and the Variag.

So went they forth, and soon the cannon's roar
Heralded the ghastly scenes of war,
Death walked the decks beneath the Russian flag,
On board the Koreitz and the Variag.

The scuppers ran with blood, and every shell
Tore man and engine, made each ship a Hell.
While men like demons fought to guard their flag,
On board the Koreitz and the Variag.

Two shattered ships returned towards the Bay,
And those that lived, in boats they took away,
The dead were left beneath their country's flag,
On board the Koreitz and the Variag.

They sank their ships to cheat the yellow foe
Each with its dead together went below,
And proudly flying still the Russian flag
Sank with the Koreitz and the Variag.

BLOBS.

THE ENTRY OF LHASSA.

(Carried out on lines recently suggested.)

We entered the town by balloon
To the strains of Molony's bassoon,
With our 'elmets and pockets
Stuffed cram full of rockets
Which soared up in flights to the moon.

Below, we'd a very good view
O Mac Donal' an Young' usban' too,
They' d Union Jacks
Draped over their backs,
An' medals from shoulder to shoe.

The Staff followed close in a group,
At intervals giving a whoop,
Their Webleys a shootin'
An' motors a-tootin',
An' some of 'em loopin' the loop.

The Gurkhas, rigged out in sky-blue,
Came along with a hullabaloo;
Beyond them the Sikhs
With bells on their breeks
An' orders to keep shoutin' "Boo!"

The highlanders, s'elp me'ad curls
In their sporrans, an' winked at the girls:
They were in at the death
When Molony lost breath,
An' chipped in wi' pibrochs an' skirls.

There was also a merry-go-roun'
Spinnin' sixteen rupees to the poun';
An' Myrioramnas
To puzzle the Lammas,
An' phonygraphs meant to astound,

The Chaplain, disguised as a toad
(I wouldn't 'a' done it, I'm blowed),
Forsook' is 'igh station
To' elp on the nation,
An' earwhooled all over the road.

'Tis a shame, but it must be allowed
The Tibetans they didn't seem cowed;
Like the small dog, they laughed
To see such craft,
And thought us a mighty queer crowd.

It was left to O' Loon to restore
The respect we'd created before:
That night's got tight,
An' sot Lhassa alight,
Which impressed' em consid'rably more.

L. F. B.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

The Struggle for the Leagues.

FRENCH RUGBY PLAYERS IN ENGLAND.

RHODES IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Although there are but three weeks to the end of the football season, the championships of the two divisions of the League are still undecided. The issue in each case practically rests between two clubs, but for all that tremendous interest is still being taken in the struggles for supremacy. In the first division it is a question as to which is the better team—Sheffield Wednesday or Manchester City; while in the junior division Preston North End and Woolwich Arsenal are fighting for championship honours. In the latter contest, however, Manchester United cannot altogether be put on one side, for they are threatening the Arsenal, and may yet cause a surprise. There is an Association match to be decided to-morrow, however—that between England and Scotland at Glasgow—the result of which will probably be of more interest than any of the other games. Of the thirty-two games already played Scotland has won fifteen to England's nine, while eight have been drawn. Scotland's biggest sequence of successes was from 1880-1884. Unless England suffers defeat she will secure the championship, a draw being sufficient to place the Rose at the head of affairs. There is naturally always a good deal of comment on the team selected to represent the Mother Country, and this year has been no exception to the rule. Taken all round, however, the side selected to do duty has given satisfaction. One very popular selection has been the inclusion of S. S. Harris, the Cambridge University captain, who will play inside left. He is a dashing forward, and requires a tremendous amount of shifting. The forward line should cause the Scottish backs a deal of trouble.

Possibly the most important game among the seniors in the League is that between the two Sheffield combinations—the Wednesday and the United. Not that the result can make any difference to the United, for of late they have been showing very poor form, and have no possible chance of securing championship honours. For all that, however, they may show some improvement in their play, and should they succeed in defeating their neighbours it may mean the loss of the championship to Sheffield Wednesday. On the season's form, however, the Wednesday must be regarded as the better side of the two, and should win. Manchester City have a much easier task, for they meet West Bromwich Albion. The "Citizens" are making a great effort to secure the championship, while West Bromwich are almost certain to be reduced to the Second Division. Although they have to go away the City can hardly fail to win easily. Two sides who are probably better than their records would imply are Small Heath and Derby County. Both have put in some fine performances during the season, and some equally as bad. At one time they both stood a chance of reduction but appear to have escaped this now. They meet at Small Heath to-morrow, and a good game should be witnessed. With the advantage of being at home the "Heathens" will probably win.

On Good Friday Preston North End and Woolwich Arsenal met on the ground of the first-named and, as was almost expected, played a drawn game, neither side scoring a point. To-morrow these two formidable teams meet again, and this time the Arsenal will have the advantage of ground. On the result of this game probably rests the decision of the championship. On the play on Good Friday it would be difficult to say which was the better team. Certainly the Arsenal's defence was magnificent. Probably the North Enders were slightly the better forward. In all matches the Preston team have slightly the best of the argument, for in 30 games they have secured 45 points, made up of 19 won, 7 drawn, and 4 lost, while the Arsenal have played the same number of games as their rivals and have 44 points to their credit—20 wins, 6 losses, and 4 drawn games. Tremendous interest is being taken in the meeting of these two clubs, and a record attendance at Plumstead is probable. Taking into consideration the Arsenal's fine record in home matches, it would not come as a great surprise if they defeat the North Enders. Whatever the result, a great game is assured. The Southern League Championship appears to be almost a gift for Southampton, who secured the honours last season. The Saints' only opponents are Portsmouth, who still have five matches to complete their programme. The Saints have only one game more to play, and have 48 points to their credit, while Portsmouth in 29 games have secured 39 points. The latter's highest possible is, therefore, 49 points—that is, if they win their remaining five games; so that Southampton have but to win their last match to-morrow to secure the honours. As they are at home to Brentford, they should experience little difficulty in placing the two necessary points to their credit. Of course if the Saints suffer defeat to-morrow and Portsmouth win all their remaining games, then the last named will secure the championship, or if Southampton only draw, then Portsmouth may succeed in dividing the honours.

If the display of the Stade Francais fifteen at Richmond can be taken as representing the best French form, then it is clear that our "friendly foes" on the football field have still a great deal to learn. They were opposed by what turned out to be rather a poor side, the U. C. S. Old Boys playing a most disappointing game, whose leading feature was a plentiful lack of combination forward and of anything approaching scientific play behind. Against such a side, a team with any pretensions to class would have run up a big score. This the Frenchmen failed to do, and though they fully merited their victory by 1 goal 1 try to 0, they left the impression that they would have been outclassed and beaten by a very big margin if they had met any of our leading teams. Yet they played football that could fairly be described as delightful, by reason of the keen enjoyment which the players obviously derived from the game. Technically, the chief excellence of the French side lay in the fine loose rushes of the forwards. These were made with all the dash of French infantry. Indeed, the game played by the Frenchmen was full of character throughout. They played to enjoy themselves, and if they frequently violated the off-side and "obstruction" rules, the infringements were all so ingenious that they were merely part of a most divine comedy of players. The French are a good-natured, light-hearted people, with a caressed love of mischief that is roguish without being malicious. Their Rugby football reflects their character. It is volatile, and dashing, but lacks method and head. Still it is enjoyable to watch and the 3,000 people at Richmond were quite pleased with the show. The pity is that the Frenchmen were not opposed by a side that would have taught them a few lessons in the finer points of the game.

A good deal has been heard about the rowdyism that was witnessed on the Sydney ground during the progress of the fourth Test Match. Here is an extract from a letter, appearing in the "Yorkshire Post," which deals with the matter from the spectators point of view:—"With certainly no desire to extenuate rowdyism, I have no hesitation in saying that on this particular occasion some of the reports and comments that I have read and heard are distinctly unjust. The Hill-Crockett episode in connection with the first Test Match, you will remember, I said was disgraceful and contemptible. There was little, if any, excuse for the game being interrupted by a very light sprinkling shower, and none at all for the interval being prolonged. The game might easily have been resumed half an hour sooner than it was, and the delay was most exasperating. Still, the crowd of 35,000 spectators bore their disappointment without a word, a groan, a call, or a complaint of any kind until the umpires marched out, had a look at the wicket—on which hardly sufficient water to saturate a tablecloth had fallen—and solemnly returned to the pavilion. Then the turbulent spirits bubbled over. You probably know that there is a distinctive element among the

Sydney crowd, which is not representative of the whole, and it is a very noisy and assertive element. Its members during intervals amuse themselves by throwing bags of sand at each other, pieces of banana and water melon, peach stones, and so on. Well, Saturday was a thirsty day, and numbers of youths had taken bottles of beer to the ground. It only required one empty bottle to be thrown on to the asphalt cycling track and smashed for dozens of others to follow, and the scene then became disgraceful. The culminating point was reached when a number of youths jumped the boundary rails and walked towards the pitch. Had the police not then been prompt, trouble would undoubtedly have ensued, as the crowd had bubbled over by that time. However, the intruders were quickly dispersed; boys with bags were sent from the pavilion to collect the broken glass and fruit skins, and for the remainder of the play the police squatted round the boundary at intervals to maintain peace.

"The only subsequent demonstration was when Rhodes was bowling. A number of quidnuncs counted his steps—'One! Two! Three! Four!' with marked emphasis on the 'Four,' just as he was delivering. It was, no doubt, quite as incommoding to the batsmen as to the bowler, but once the latter turned the laugh against his tormentors by stopping suddenly at the second step, and spoiling their sport. That is a fair account of all that happened. It was contemptible, but it was also the outcome of most exasperating circumstances, and it must not be forgotten that the chief offenders were mostly boys, as could be easily told by the voices which were annoying Rhodes. As I said before, I do not for one moment excuse or wish to palliate rowdyism, but it is certainly becoming very apparent in this country that prominent cricketers are now most absurdly pampered. I know something of cricket in England, as you are aware, and I venture to say that at no stage of Saturday's play would the idea of adjournment on account of the rain have been entertained in England for one moment, and as to the prolongation of the second interval, it was too much to expect any large concourse of excited and interested spectators to sit still without protest. I venture to say that the avarage habitue of Bramall Lane or Old Trafford, had he been sitting in his shirt sleeves, would scarcely have taken the trouble to put on his coat during the last half-hour of the last interval."

The final contest for the Junior Flags (Lacrosse) will take place on Saturday at Fallowfield between Old Hulmeians and Monton. The game should go to the former, if consistent form throughout the season is any criterion; but Monton have exhibited great skill in the earlier rounds of the competition, so that the fixture is likely to attract an unusual amount of attention, for a team able to dispose of such a good side as Mauldeth, with a dozen goals to spare, is worthy of a good deal of respect. The competition is the youngest one there is, and met with some opposition at its inception by those not particularly interested in second division League affairs. It has, however, fulfilled a very useful function in providing sustained interest for second division teams after the order in League engagements was already practically settled, while its management—left in the hands of those more concerned in its welfare, rather than in those of the parent body—has left nothing to be desired. Unfortunately there seems again to be no prospect of an international match this year. The game is still played in Ireland, but not with the same skill as in this country, and their repeated defeats by England for ten years past seem to have knocked the heart out of the Irishmen. In fact, it would seem that Wales offers a better field in the future as an opponent for these encounters, if the exertions of J. W. Lloyd, the Cambridge president, lead to anything. The Cardiff and Swansea district is the one to be attacked and those who know Mr. Lloyd's indomitable perseverance, look for success from his efforts, which will have all the better chance owing to the comparative proximity to Oxford and the five Bristol clubs.

MEMORIES OF AN AMERICAN "REBEL."

(Concluded from page 4)

The Southern army contained a remarkable number of religious men, who used to hold prayer meetings. Officers and privates would mingle freely on these occasions. Some of the petitions offered were quaint, to say the least. For instance, that of the young soldier "whose heart was all aglow with the spirit of the meeting, and his mind filled with strong convictions as to the justice of his cause." "He said in a clear, ringing voice: "Oh, Lord, we are having a mighty, big fight down here, and a sight of trouble; and we do hope, Lord, that you will take a proper view of this subject, and give us the victory."

Humorous mistakes were sometimes made at these gatherings. General Gordon relates how he and others met for a prayer meeting. As we assembled, one of our generals was riding within hailing distance, and General Harry Heth of Hill's corps stepped to the door of the log cabin and called to him to come in and unite with us in prayer. The officer did not understand the nature of General Heth's invitation, and replied: "No, thank you, general; no more at present; I've just had some."

The force of circumstances was occasionally too great for even the most saintly. General Leonidas Polk was a bishop of the Episcopal Church, a man of a deeply religious nature. His great friend, General Cheatham, on the other hand, was renowned for the freedom of his language. His favourite expression to his men on going into battle was, "Give 'em——, boys! On one occasion, as the bishop general rode along his lines when they were charging the works in front, and as the rebel yell rang out his natural enthusiasm carried him, for the moment, off his balance. In the exhilaration of the charge the bishop was lost in the soldier, and he shouted: "Giveit to'em boys! Give'em what General Cheatham says!"

It would be unfair to quote further from this fascinating volume. It deserves to be read from the first to the last page. Not the least of its attractions is the chivalry and courtesy shown by General Gordon towards those who were once his opponents. He has nothing but praise for their valour admiration for their devotion. Three portraits of the author are given in this admirable addition to the literature of the Civil War.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	6	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	20	17	27
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	12	8	12
E Mazagon, Tardwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	27	17	13
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	9	14
G Mahimandi Worli	9	7	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	15
Total	96	75	142
Total plague deaths to date	274,947	226,293	
Same date last year	150	127	241

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 1,066 as against 1,197 during the previous week. Of the total number 532 died of plague which showed a decrease of 101 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,717 which included 1,031 deaths from plague.

THE BOMBAY AMATEURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Few people in Bombay are aware of the immense good the Amateurs of this city have been doing by granting monetary assistance towards charitable objects. About three years ago, a few ladies and gentlemen, whose talent for music and acting are second to none decided upon forming themselves into an Amateur Variety Entertainment Company for the purpose herein mentioned. Their first performance was given at the Novelty theatre under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote and after paying all expenses the sum of Rs. 250 was handed over to the Fathers of St. Mary's School towards the children's Christmas Tree Fund. Then another successful entertainment of "Turn Him Out" was given for the purpose of assisting the St. Mary's ex-students' Union Building Fund account. When the public of Bombay was clamouring for funds in aid of Dr. Blaney, these Amateurs immediately came to the rescue and gave a variety entertainment which enabled them to hand over a sum of rupees three hundred. Then in connection with His Majesty's Coronation in India the various nationalities were having entertainments got up for them by philanthropic people but no one gave a thought to the poor Christian widows of this city. The Chairman of this little Committee of Amateurs approached Lord Northcote with the result that his Excellency gave a donation towards the funds and with Lady Northcote became patroness of it. By giving a series of concerts something like a thousand rupees was realised and the widows were feted in commemoration of the great event of the day. It was an interesting gathering to see the widows who were seated at four long tables, the length of the Town Hall, and the menu was all that could be desired. The principle feature was the 1001bs coronation cake. But this is not all that these good people have been doing. They carefully prepared a programme for the residents of Lanowli and the proceeds of the concert were handed over towards the Khandalla and Lanowli School Children's Sport Fund. Apart from all this, donations have been given towards the Foundling Home and for three successive years the St. Mary's School children have been given donations for their Christmas Treat. Then a sum of Rs. 400 was given towards the Bombay Sanitary Association; last week the St. Mary's ex-students' Union were given a concert in aid of their funds for furnishing their rooms and a sum of Rs. 140 was realised. The performance was repeated again and another substantial sum was obtained towards this deserving object.

The philanthropy of this excellent Committee will best be understood when it is stated that they have no funds at their disposal to meet any contingencies such as a concert not being successful. In such an event the expenses are borne by themselves. It is undeniable that at considerable personal inconvenience and expense this well deserved committee cater for the entertainment of the Bombay public and help charity at the same time. One of the greatest difficulties experienced by them is the want of a good stage and there are only two ways of obtaining it, one by some one making a donation of the Rs. 300 for the purpose of getting one and the other by giving an entertainment in aid thereof. The latter is undesirable for the money can be better utilised for charitable purposes. But however this may be, the efforts of the Bombay Amateurs who played the farcical comedy entitled "Who's Who?" at the St. Mary's ex-Students' rooms on the 8th instant., and again on the 22nd idem, deserve the best thanks of the public for the ungrudging and unostentatious manner in which they have laboured and are still labouring for the good of this city,—Yours, &c.

FELIX.

HOUSING OF THE POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would ask your correspondent N. M. M. to read again my last Memorandum with greater care and he would find that far from my suggesting to secure help from Government with regard to fines for agricultural lands and the Municipality by lessening the general tax, I wholly condemned them as entailing direct loss to the public.—Yours, &c,

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY.

Bombay, April 23th

LORD CURZON'S DEPARTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—Some letters have appeared in the press not a day too soon in order to draw the attension of the public with reference to the departure of H E. Lord Curzon. The Bombay Corporation has become notorious of late years. It was discourteous to Lord Kitchener the other day and now his Excellency Lord Curzon seems to have incurred its displeasure. It is high time for our civic fathers and their leaders to reform their conduct. A man like the Viceroy is not to be judged by solitary acts, but his career should be judged as a whole and judged by that standard. I make bold to say that we have had not a more devoted, conscientious, hard working, intelligent and fearless Viceroy than his Excellency Lord Curzon for many a year.

If the Corporation once more shows its petulance and refuses to vote an address all that I can say is that it will cover itself with ignominy for all time to come, and conduct like this will go far to give a death blow to the Local Self-Government which is anything but firmly established amongst us.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, April 23. N. M. M.

A CROCODILE PARADISE.

INGENIOUS METHOD OF CATCHING THE REPTILES.

Ajer buaia bernang (teach a crocodile to swim) is a favourite Malay retort, but only those who have seen the wily saurian whirl off a mud bank into deep water, splashing his tail, and leaving a wake like a twenty knot steamer, can appreciate the sarcasm to its full extent. Yet, strangely enough, says a writer in the "Field," very few men will go out of their way to shoot a crocodile, and as the Malays themselves seldom trouble to get rid of the brutes they flourish exceedingly all along the west coast of the peninsula, from Kedeh in the north to Johore and Singapore in the south.

Steaming to the south'ard through Malacca Straits in any small craft, one hugs the land sufficiently close to discern the characteristics of the immediate shore. Mangrove swamps and mud flats, sluggish rivers rolling their yellow waters seawards through many-channelled deltas, make a crocodilian paradise, and the long scaly reptiles have not failed to take advantage of it. Seldom a week passes without a report coming to hand of the disappearance of some unfortunate or other, who, paddling his tiny dug-out up-stream, has been knocked from his perch in the stern by a stroke of the reptile's tail, and then has been carried resistlessly away to some underwater larder, there to be kept till a convenient season; for the crocodile prefers his food high, and contrary to popular belief, rarely bolts a kill on the spot.

Sometimes it happens that one or more crocodiles will take up their quarters close to a Malay kampong—i. e., village—and then it behoves all the mothers to keep a sharp eye on their children. For the cunning beast has been known to swim noiselessly for some distance past the spot where the children are playing by the water's edge, then going ashore it executes a dank movement and coming down upon the unsuspecting little ones from the long grass behind them it seizes its victim and plunges into the water ere the other children fully realise what has happened.

Several ways of catching the brute when he becomes more than usually dangerous to life and limb are employed by the Malays, but the destruction of a crocodile is only decided upon when all attempts to drive him from the neighbourhood of the kampong have failed. For simple ingenuity it would be hard to beat the plan usually pursued on the Kedah River which debouches into the Malacca Strait about fifteen miles north-east of Pulo Pinang. The modus operandi is as follows: A small bamboo raft some 2ft. square is constructed, and on it is erected a flag-post surmounted by a red flag, whilst from the under side of the raft or float runs twenty to thirty yards stout line, ending in a few feet chain.

To this chain the barbed hook of hard brass metal is attached by 3ft. of untwisted fibre, in order that the fine ligaments may get between the crocodile's teeth and thus prevent his snapping off the bait. On the sank of the hook a live fowl is made fast, together with a short length of bamboo to give it flotation, and then raft, line and bait are dropped into the river. Loudly squawks the unfortunate fowl for a few minutes, but its sorrows are short-lived. A splash, a swirl, the bait has disappeared, and the men return to their homes, leaving to mark the progress of the floating flag. Next day or the day after half-a-dozen men paddle down-stream until they sight the raft. Then, taking the line ashore, they haul away, and as by this time the hook is firmly entangled in the crocodile's intestines, he shows but little fight, and is easily dispatched.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

WILL LORD CURZON RETURN TO INDIA?

THE "Indu Prakash" thus speculates on the probability of Lord Curzon's return to India:—We cannot say for certain whether or no Lord Curzon will return to India in October next. If H. E.'s wishes alone are to be consulted and if we are to gather any indications as to whether or no he intends to come, there is no question about the matter. He has too clearly given out his mind on the subject before leaving Calcutta, but the political horizon in England is full of so many uncertainties that it would be idle to forecast events. Recent events in Asia, in the Far East as well as on the frontier of India will necessarily require the presence at the helm of affairs here of a master hand in Asiatic politics like Lord Curzon, and the liberals even will be too glad to have him in the East until at least the Tibetan question is finally settled and the Russo-Japanese war is at an end. There is besides a precedent that recently occurred in the case of Lord Elgin who though a Liberal nominee was confirmed in the Viceroyalty by the Conservative party.

THE TRAGEDY AT TUNA.

The vernacular journals condemn the tragedy at Tuna. The "Voice of India" remarks:—The tragedy at Tuna provokes serious comments in the Press, and rightly so. The British Mission to Tibet does not seem to have behaved in a missionary spirit. But of that the poor Tibetans ought to have taken thought beforehand. Will they be wise even after the event? On the other hand, the officers in charge of the Mission will do well to remember that they have entered a foreign territory in order to negotiate a treaty, or at most to have it ratified by an essentially unwarlike race whose only misfortune is that it has been shut out from the light of our militant civilization. A lesson may have been needed for the hermit patriots, but there was no call for the baptism of blood of which we have had blood-curdling accounts from writers by no means biased in favour of the Tibetans. The sooner Colonel Younghusband's Mission returns to India, the better for all concerned.

HONOURS AND THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The "Rast Goftar" complains of the want of honours in the Judicial Department of the public service. Our contemporary states:—There has been undoubted injustice in the dispensation of honours to those connected with the judicial department. Men like Maxwell Melville and Raymond West, two of the ablest Judges of Bombay, were not deemed worthy of any distinction whatever until they were made members of the Executive Council, when they were immediately knighted! Special orders have been instituted for rewarding meritorious Services of British subjects, and while going through the list of the recipients of such honours, one is surprised to notice the claims of the members of the Judicial Department almost entirely ignored. When one who has worked in the Judicial Department for nearly 40 years, and worked impartially, who has devoted all energy and zeal in the advancement of Education in India, and been a Vice-Chancellor of the University, only gets a C. S. I. upon retirement, and another who has worked as a Commissioner for a year, gets a K. C. I. E, the disparity of reward is too apparent to pass unnoticed. Are the services of the Judicial Department in any way inferior to those of the Executive Department? An eminent and popular Judge like Mr. Parsons retired without the least mark of honour from Government. No doubt some Bombay Judges have been Knighted on retirement, but that has been a sort of compensation prize to them—for the disappointment they were caused in being superseded. Every English Puisne Judge is Knighted on taking up office, and if that is not deemed desirable in India, why should not long, able, and faithful services constitute a claim for due recognition on retirement?

WANT OF UNITY AMONG MILLOWNERS.

Referring to the last annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the "Voice of India" says:—Turning to the domestic affairs of the Association, Mr. David deplored the sad experience of the body as to want of unity among the members. That experience was repeated at the meeting when a motion was brought forward recommending the reduction of working time to four days in the week, and in spite of Mr. J. A. Wadia's assurance that it was a "harmless one and did not bind them in any way," it was thrown out by 14 as against 6 votes in its favour. As this difference of opinion does not appear to have been followed up by letters to the Secretary asking him to "please discontinue my membership," the want of unity in this Association is, perhaps, only of the normal and tolerant kind which is found in all Associations. The Association is intensely dissatisfied—and judging from Mr Thackersey's speech the dissatisfaction is far from being groundless—with the report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider how the practice of short reeling may be put a stop to by statutory penalties. The grievance about the water tax levied by the Municipality will probably be satisfactorily dealt with a year or two hence. It is not a heinous charge against a commercial body that it is selfish. Yet Mr. David's repudiation of it in connection with the housing problem may be taken to be an indication that in Bombay conscience and commerce do not stand at opposite poles.

CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW STANDING COMMITTEE.

In noticing the election of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey to be Chairman of the new Standing Committee, the "Gujerati" says some of our shrowdest and a blest merchants and traders are unfortunately lacking in that public spirit and civic enthusiasm which has marked Mr. Vithaldas's career. Our contemporary adds:—When he was appointed an additional member of the local Legislative Council, we were glad to notice, in offering him our congratulations, some of the qualifications which fitted him to occupy that responsible position. He had then already distinguished himself as a member of the Mill-owners' Association by his intelligent study of economic and fiscal questions, and as a member of the Legislative Council and as a citizen he has shown that he has an active mind capable of originating suggestive and practical schemes. His municipal career does not extend over many years, But the fact that the unanimous choice of his colleagues on the Standing Committee has fallen upon him shows the confidence he has already inspired in them. In proposing him for the Chairmanship Sir Bhalchandra remarked that he had five years ago formed high expectations about Mr. Vithaldas' future and that they had been abundantly fulfilled. Dr. Dadachanji acknowledged in handsome terms the business capacity, practical experience and the painstaking and conscientious habits of the new Chairman. Mr. Macdonald felt sure that Mr. Vithaldas would prove a 'model' chairman. His speech at the last annual meeting of the Mill-owners' Association shows once more what a careful student of current questions the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas is and with what candour and courage he can give expression to his views.

ROMANTIC ACCESSION TO WEALTH.

SEARCH FOR BENEFACTORS.

A young man, who came to Bristol shortly before Christmas, has just inherited a fortune under romantic circumstances. He was known by the name of Moore, and when he reached the city he was in such poor circumstances that he was befriended by members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a situation was obtained for him, which he held up to a week ago. Some time since he wrote to friends in London who appear to have known that Mr. Moore was in reality Mr. Stephens, and that he was heir to a considerable fortune.

By means of these friends, a well-known firm of London solicitors was put into communication with Mr. Moore, who had an interview with them. He then discovered that his real name was Stephens, that he was a son of the late Rev. A. E. Stephens, of Cambridge, and that he was entitled to a fortune of £47,000, plus a rent roll of £10 000 a year.

Interviewed in Bristol Mr. Stephens corroborated the above facts. He said he was born at Cambridge, and attained his majority in March. As a boy he was sent to school at Ealing, but both his parents died, and he had to "rough it" over since. After the death of his mother and father he appeared to have been looked after for a time by an old servant of the family, but latterly he had been wandering about.

Arrangements are practically completed for the estate to be handed over to Mr. Stephens, who has already begun to participate in its benefits. With some of the first money he received Mr Stephens recompensed friends in Bristol who had befriended him in the hour of need.

He is engaged at present in a most unusual task—a search for those who befriended him in London in time of need, and for whom he is now anxious to "do something handsome."

Mr Stephens lived for some years in Clapham and in Kensington under the name of E. A. Moore, and became acquainted in those districts with people who were useful to him in many ways. Through the medium of the "Express," he now "asks these friends, whose whereabouts he cannot determine, not to let any feeling of false pride prevent them from coming forward and making themselves known."

Mr. Stephens, who proposes to travel for a time before he settles down in Bristol and devotes himself to music, has already received shoals of begging letters and applications from would-be private secretaries and sportsman and will probably find that he has many "friends" of whom he had not previously heard. A selection from his letter-bag of the next few weeks would be interesting and amusing.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Apropos of the recent loss of a submarine, the expansive and beautiful Solent would appear to the ordinary observer, all equally free to ships, large and small, to steam over. But nothing could be farther from fact, says the "County Gentleman." The Solent is cut up in all directions by shoals, which come so close to the surface of the water that not even a torpedo-boat could move freely outside the regular channels at low water. The Solent is really marked by a few quite narrow navigable channels, as narrowly as Regent-street and Piccadilly are marked off by houses, only the channels are not visible to the eye. It was in the regular "roadway" by the Nab that the unfortunate submarine had chosen to play hide-and-seek when she was sunk.

Gustave Macé, the famous Paris detective who has just died invented for his own use a pair of spectacles, the glasses of which were divided, one part enabling him to see the ground on which he trod, and the other to observe people who were behind him. Macé had likewise a museum of horrors, containing, among other things, the white glove of a lady whose name he would never disclose.

The legend about the ancient bridge of Ayr, which has just been closed, is a pretty one. It was built about the end of the thirteenth century by two maiden dames, one of whom saw her lover drowned in fording the river, and they built a bridge for the benefit of happier lovers. The faces of the old ladies used to be seen on a memorial stone on the eastern parapet, but, says the "Manchester Guardian," the canny Ayr men found it a suitable place for striking matches, and now the old faces have vanished.

Among the many Mormon stories going round New York just now is this. President Smith was recently walking down a street in Salt Lake City when he met a boy smoking a cigarete. The prophet stopped to demonstrate with him. 'Little boy," he said, don't you know that it is very wicked to smoke those nasty cigarettes? What would your father and mother say if they saw you now?" The boy looked up in the speaker's face, and said "Don't you know me pa?

Yorkshire possesses a farm for the rearing of moths and butterflies. Half an acre of land has been planted with trees and shrubs for the purpose. In their season the stock of caterpillars is 20 000. From 30 000 to 40 000 preserved insects are kept in reserve so that butterflies and moths can be supplied irrespective of the time of year.

At the present time there are no Court entertainments in Tokio, for the Empress's whole time is devoted to trying to relieve the sufferings of her wounded soldiers. She is (says the 'World" the president of the Red Cross Society, which she helped to organise immediately before the war with China, and she works for it indefatigably the whole day long. The morning she devotes to fulfilling her duties as president, to organising hospital stations, and deciding what nurses shall be sent out, and where. Then in the afternoon she assembles her ladies around her, and joins with them in making bandages, lint, and clothes for such of the soldiers as need them. So long as the war lasts neither she nor any member of her Court will spend any money at all on luxuries or amusement; all that they would otherwise have spent in this way is to go to provide comforts for the army.

A Boston paper says that one of the infirmities of age from which Edward Atkinson, the anti imperialist and economist, suffers is such unsteadiness that he no longer uses a pen, but employs a rubber stamp in signing his name. This is done even on cheques of small or large amount. As such a signature is not legal, Mr. Atkinson renders it so by attesting it according to the Bertillon system. He inks the ball of his thumb on a pad and leaves the imprint on the cheque as much as to say Edward Atkinson, his thumb. Bank cashiers in Boston and elsewhere have become familiar with the hair lines of the Atkinsonian thumb, and a piece of paper bearing it is as good as legal tender.

During a recent week 5,000 pigs were killed in Ireland, whereas formerly the number was 20 000 weekly. A writer in the "Irish Time" attributes the falling-off to the competition of Denmark and Canada, where the weekly kill has reached he declares, 40 000 and 30.0.0 respectively. The remedy he suggests is that all foreign bacon should be branded with the country of origin. Assuming that his figures are correct it is certainly time that some steps were taken to restore Irish bacon to its former pre-eminence in the English market.

The training of the young chimpanzee now in the Zoo has been going on for six weeks. It is only two years old, and at first was quite averse to any teaching whatever. Now it is making rapid progress, sits on a chair, eats with a spoon, and seems quite anxious to learn and to please its teachers. In time (says the 'County Gentleman") it may take a place among the learned animals of the world.

A novel competition is announced to take place this month, and will be watched with great interest by all Parisians. It consists of a tournament of laundresses, in which the women employed at all the laundries in the French capital have been invited to take part. There will be two heats, the first of which will be fought out in the various districts, which will each select a "champion" to compete in the final. The chefs d'œuvre are to be exhibited at the Petit Palais on the Champs Elysees, where visitors will be afforded the remarkable spectacle of collars returned from the wash without frayed edges, and clean shirts with entire buttonholes.

The Isle of Man is governed by an independent legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. Bills, says "Motoring Illustrated, after having passed both Houses are signed by the members and then sent for the Royal assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House, a Bill is not sent for the Royal assent. The quorum of the Upper House or Council is the Lieut.-Governor and two members, and the quorum of the Lower House or Keys is thirteen members, the majority of the whole number (twenty-four). After receiving the Royal assent it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill.

There is an inn at Stafford which bears the following inscription:—

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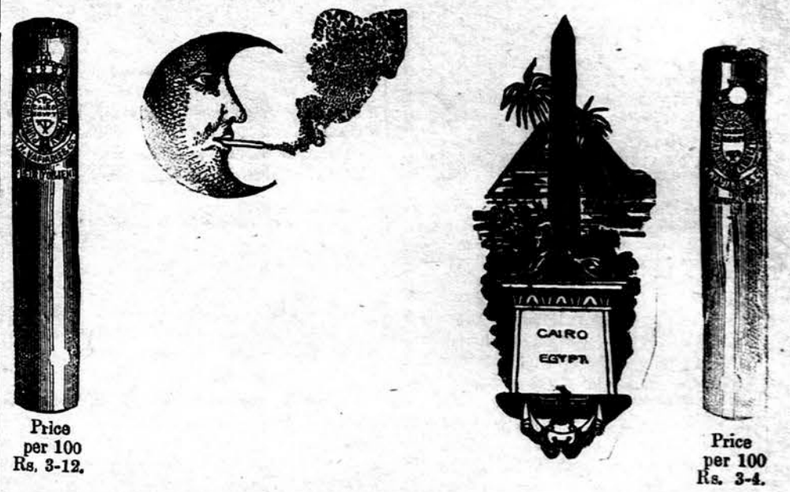

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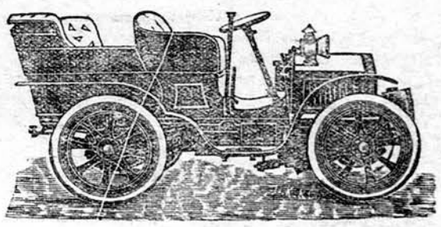

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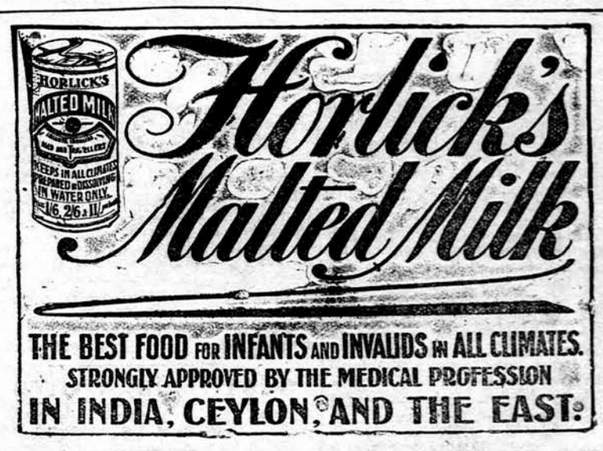
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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

A WRITER in "Macmillan's Magazine" for April states that the whole organisation of the German Army, for war in Europe, is worked out with mathematical precision; when war begins the work of the organiser ceases. In 1870, a few days after the mobilisation of the German Army had been ordered, a friend of Moltke, who was anxious to see him on important business, called upon him, in some trepidation of mind, expecting to find him overwhelmed with work. He was shown into Moltke's study and found him lying on a sofa reading a French novel. "You could not have come at a better time, my dear fellow," was his welcome. "My work ended when mobilisation was ordered. I begin again when we move to the front."

"It is one of those ironies so common in daily experience that Lord Haliburton, a Colonial born and bred and the son of 'Sam Slick,' a pioneer in the cause of Imperialism, should be the champion of the old order of things at the War Office says the "Board Arrow." That he is well equipped for his task is undeniable, and no friend to reform will regret that he undertook it. For know we now precisely the arguments of a strong opponent. It cannot however be said that they are convincing. In the first place, Lord Haliburton seems to think that to substitute decentralisation for the cumbrous and mechanical system of checks will involve Army organisation in ruin. He does not perceive that the old order of things destroyed initiative and was therefore a source of weakness. If a man appointed to a high position is not capable of performing his duties effectively, without restraining influence from other quarters, he should give way to some one more capable. In the second place, Lord Haliburton objects to the new Army Council because it does not contain men of greater weight and experience than those who resigned. But surely here he mistakes the intention of the Esher Committee. No reflection was ever made on the ability of the old War Office Council. It was not superseded because the Government hoped to find better men, but because it was felt that reform could be carried out with greater ease and smoothness by men entirely new to the War Office and young enough not to have settled opinions. That many people share Lord Haliburton's view is unfortunately true. But it was one of those unavoidable difficulties in the path of reform which had to be faced. Thirdly, he criticises adversely the Committee's recommendation to invest the District Generals with power to promote the officers of their command. It cannot be said that Lord Haliburton supports his contention in any way. Why should social, political, or any other extraneous influence be stronger at Salisbury, Aldershot, or Edinburgh than in London? It stands to reason that exactly the reverse is likely to be the case. Even Lord Haliburton must have heard of fascinating feminine persuasion in connection with Pall Mall. If not, he has still something to learn of the War Office, of which he was a distinguished ornament so long, and the public being better informed, welcome the recommendation of Lord Eshers Committee as a much-needed reform."

In connection with the operation of coaling ships at sea, which is being somewhat freely discussed now that experiments are to be carried out with the "Basilisk" by the Home Fleet, the question of coaling ships with greater facility in sheltered anchorage such as Berehaven or Lagos Bay, is also being considered. It is well-known that even in these anchorages it is sometimes impossible for days together to attempt to place a collier alongside a battleship; and even in moderate weather there is considerable danger to the fittings of both ships, not to mention the risk of the lives and limbs of the men. It is pointed out that a trustworthy means of transport at such times, when the ships are actually anchored, is often a great desideratum and would save naval commanders many precious hours in coaling their squadrons in war time. Thus, if the Metcalfe gear will not stand the racket of sea work, but can be made to serve the purpose of coaling fleets in such anchorages as the above in all weathers, it would be a great gain to fit colliers with two sets of apparatus, one to work over their bows to coal a ship ahead, and another over her stern to coal a ship anchored in the same line. If this could be done—and the experiment should certainly be tried, even though it does not prove absolutely successful at sea—then instead of waiting for the weather to abate two ships could actually be coaled at the same time; which is more than can be done now under the most favourable circumstances. An output of 100 tons an hour at each end of a collier thus fitted would be a good average; and a fleet could be expeditiously coaled, munitioned, or provisioned in spite of the weather, if a sufficient number of supply steamers were fitted with the Metcalfe gear for every pair of ships in the Squadron to be drawing some necessity from them; the supply ships shifting round from one pair of ships to another as requisite. This would, at any rate, be a great gain over our present method of coaling and provisioning our fleets when they are away from their regular bases.

Experience is showing that indiarubber is not a suitable material for making the joints of watertight doors and other apertures on board ship, within a given radius of the boilers or engine rooms. The heat from these departments is so intense and constant during the long voyages through the tropics and the spells in harbour when steam is kept in all modern ships, that the indiarubber is soon found in an advanced state of decay, and the joints become leaky in consequence. The result of this is that great inconvenience and sometimes mischief is caused, when the leaky joints permit salt water to percolate through into the fresh feed water for the boilers, which is now carried in the reserve tanks in large quantities. What is required is a material which is less perishable by heat, and at the same time can be used to make a watertight joint with double bottom doors. Such a material is at hand in asbestos cloth, which has been used with considerable success in some of our warships recently. If this is so, its adoption for such purposes should be general as no distant date, as the boiler doors are closed with this material, and it answers the purpose admirably.

The conversion of the "Bellerophon" and "Temeraire" into training ships and workshops for the training of artificers and boy artificers for the Navy has just been completed in the short space of eight weeks by Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Limited), at Jarrow, under the supervision of Commander Godfrey Fawsett and Engineer Captain Haddy, R N. In the "Bellerophon," which is to be a training ship for artificers, the conning tower, the after funnel, and the after battery of boilers have been entirely removed. A large workshop has been erected on the upper deck, in which are placed a number of lathes drilling machines, shaping and slotting machines, &c., all of the most approved types. There are also a drawing office, model room, and a gymnasium, as well as cabins for officers and instructors. Below, on the main deck, there are mess-rooms and rooms for recreation and reading and further aft there is a schoolroom capable of accommodating about 100 boys. Down below, in the space from which the after boilers were removed, a blacksmiths shop has been installed, containing 16 forges and anvils, a few coppersmiths fires and a pneumatic hammer. The whole is to be lighted by electricity.

In the case of the "Temeraire," which is to be devoted to the training of carpenters and shipwrights, electrical fitters and plumbers, the necessary shops, with machines, benches, and tools, have been fitted on the main deck, where also a large port has been cut through armour and teak backing for the convenience of handling heavy weights, machinery, and bagging. The dynamos for generating the electricity for lighting both ships, as well as the "Indus"—to which the other two ships will be attached by means of cables and bridges—and for driving all machinery, will be located in the foremost compartment of the main deck. Down below, on the lower deck, are the various storerooms, offices, issue-rooms, and the carpenters' shop. The two ships will together be capable of training about 400 or 500 men and boys in various trades for the naval service.

The recent trials of the "Swiftsure," carried out under Admiralty conditions and supervision, were of a very satisfactory character. The 30 hours; trial at three-fifths' power (8,700) gave an average speed of 17·5 knots the revolutions of the engines being 130 per minute. This run was made without any air-pressure at all in the stokeholds. On the six hours' full power trial the i.h.p. was 14,018. During the six hours six runs were made over the measured mile at the mouth of the Tyne, which, with an i.h.p of 13 470, revolutions 151, gave a mean speed of 20·05 knots so that on the whole six hours' run this speed must have been slightly exceeded, since the average i.h.p. was 548 in excess of that recorded on the measured mile. It may be noted that on this trial the draught of water was 1 1-2 inches and on the 30 hours' trial 4 inches in excess of the normal. During the gunnery and torpedo trials torpedoes were fired from the submerged tubes at speeds of 15, 16, and 17 1-2 knots, and these tests of the Elswick under-water fittings were pronounced perfectly satisfactory by the Admiral torpedo officers. The results obtained in the trials of the Swiftsure confirm in a remarkable manner those obtained in the trials of the Triumph by the contractors in December last. Those trials were run under the supervision of Chilian naval officers.

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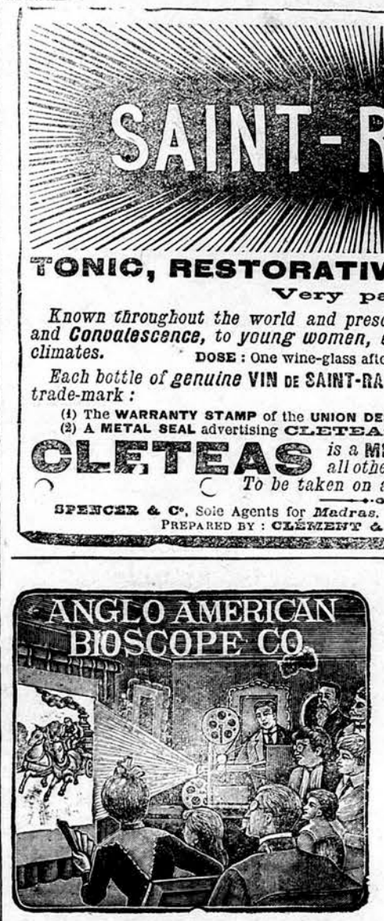

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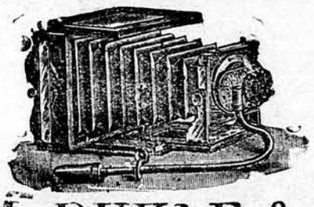

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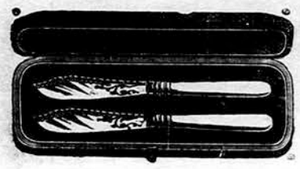

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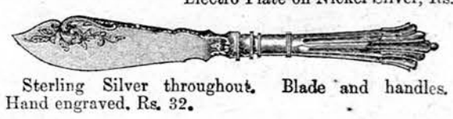

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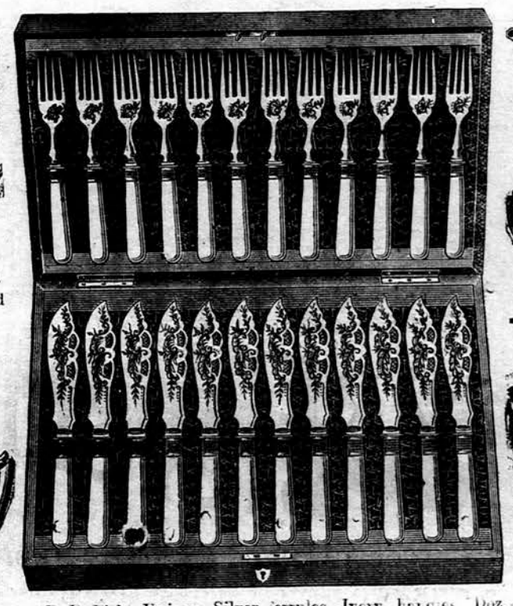

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Wallbrook Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.